FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 193 *4 October 1978*

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WARSAW CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER SOCIALISM ENDS

LD031145Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[TASS-attributed report: "At the Center of the Parties' Attention"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep--Theoretical conference devoted to the questions of developing democracy and guaranteeing human rights in socialist society has ended here. Communist and workers party delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, representatives of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA and also academics from the FRG and Greece participated.

A. Werblan, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the PZPR Central Committee institute of basic problems of Marxism-Leninism, who delivered the closing speech at the conference, stated that the attention of all Marxist-Leninist parties is centered on the questions of developing and improving socialist democracy and also implementing increasingly full guarantees of human rights. Particularly great importance attaches to the great experience of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Lenin's party was the first to start to implement the ideas of socialist democracy.

RESULTS OF 87th CEMA SESSION IN ULAANBAATAR

LD031926Y Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--The 87th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held in Ulaanbaatar from September 27 to October 1, 1978.

The opening session was addressed by First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. In his speech, he spoke about the successes of Mongolian's socio-economic development and stressed the exceptionally great significance of Mongolia's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other brother socialist countries in implementing the programme objectives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for the completion of socialist construction.

The Executive Committee examined the course of implementation of the comprehensive programme and decisions of the CMEA session as regards measures directed at ensuring a rise in the economy of the Mongolian People's Republic and enhancing its effectiveness. It was noted that broad internationalist assistance by the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member-countries given to Mongolia on a bilateral and multilateral basis plays an important role in accelerating the development of national economy and culture, in socialist construction in the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the session of the Executive Committee was unanimously expressed readiness of the CMEA member-countries to continue giving all-round aid to the Mongolian People's Republic in its economic and cultural construction. Concrete ways were outlined for a further broadening of cooperation in carrying out measures directed at accelerating the economic development of the Mongolian People's Republic in the first place, as regards the projects included in long-term target-oriented programmes.

To insure the implementation of the decisions of the CMEA 32nd session, the CMEA Executive Committee approved further steps for the implementation of top priority measures of long-term target-oriented programmes for cooperation.

In conformity with the wishes of the Vietnamese side, agreement was reached at the Executive Committee session on concrete fields of participation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the activity of council bodies.

It is envisaged that representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are starting work in all committees, and gradually--at permanent CMEA commissions. As a result of a discussion of issues pertaining to aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the rehabilitation of its national economy and construction of a material-technical base of socialism, measures for coordination of assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been outlined by the CMEA member-countries concerned in the completion of reconstruction of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh Railway, for continuing the construction of projects, on which the PRC halted its technical assistance.

Representatives of the CMEA member-countries concerned have got agreement in answer to the request of Socialist Ethiopia as regards trends of multilateral cooperation with that country. They exchanged information on rendering a multilateral basis economic and technical aid to the People's Republic of Angola in the development of agriculture.

The Executive Committee examined information presented by the delegation of experts of the CMEA Secretariat and experts of the CMEA member-countries on its meeting with a delegation of experts of the European Communities in Brussels in July this year and outlined further steps for continuing talks.

The Executive Committee maintains that concluding a framework agreement that was proposed will be an important factor in establishing and developing relations between CMEA and the CMEA member-countries, on the one hand, and the EEC and the EEC member-countries on the other, as well as of each of them with member-countries of the other organization.

The Executive Committee had also examined some other issues of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and passed relevant decisions on them.

PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM IS NOT 'CPSU HEGEMONY'

LD020951Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed article by Prof F.T. Konstantinov, vice president of the USSR Philosophical Society, and honored academic of the RSFSR "Why We Defend Proletarian Internationalism"]

[Text] At present, bourgeois ideologists are attempting to prove that proletarian internationalism is nothing but a screen designed to conceal the subjugation of certain parties by others, the dominance of the major parties in the communist movement, and above all the hegemony of the CPSU. Fantasies are also disseminated to the effect that the PCSU intends, under the flag of strengthening internationalism, to recreate a guiding center in the communist movement and to take charge of that center.

Reality and experience of revolutionary struggle show that proletarian internationalism organically combines the solidarity and mutual assistance of the fraternal parties with their independence and equality, and with noninterference in internal affairs.

It was the solidarity of all detachments of the revolutionary movement that K. Marx and F. Engels, the founders of scientific communism, considered the central point of proletarian internationalism. "We," wrote K. Marx, "will achieve the great goal toward which we are striving if we firmly consolidate this life-giving principle among all workers in all countries" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 18, p 155) V. I. Lenin approached the problem of internationalist solidarity in precisely the same way. He revealed in depth the nature and content of internationalism in the new worldwide-historic epoch connected with the development of capitalism into its imperialist phase and with the transition from capitalism to socialism. The main feature in Lenin's concept of internationalism was the demand for internationalism in practice, addressed to the revolutionaries.

"Internationalism in practice," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "is one thing and one thing alone: whole-hearted work on the development of the revolutionary movement and of the revolutionary struggle. IN ONE'S OWN country and support (by propaganda, sympathy, and in material terms) for the SAME STRUGGLE and for the same line, and for IT ALONE in ALL countries without exception" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 31, p 170).

K. Marx and V.I. Lenin, though writing at different times and under different historical conditions, thus singled out one and the same aspect. The need for the international solidarity of the working people and the organic combination of national and internationalist elements.

The CPSU, which was created and nurtured by V.I. Lenin, consistently adheres to this viewpoint. The struggle for revolutionary internationalism and for it to become a guide to action has always been a law of life for Lenin's party. For more than six decades now, ever since the CPSU became a ruling party, there has not been a case when it has not displayed solidarity with one struggling people or another, or with one fraternal party or another, in need of support. The CPSU has given such support regardless of whether this task was difficult or easy for it and for the Soviet country, and regardless of whether the people or fraternal party needing support was far away or near.

The communist parties operate absolutely autonomously and independently in their own countries and in the world arena. The internationalist interconnection of communist parties and the coordination of their joint struggle against the united forces of the class enemy are nowadays brought about through bilateral and multilateral meetings and consultations. International conferences are the most important form of internationalist intercommunication among communist parties.

The need to constantly strengthen the unity of communist parties and to improve and develop new forms of intercommunication among communist parties in our epoch is stipulated by a number of factors: the logic of the development of the revolutionary workers movement itself, the vital need to strengthen the ideological and political unity of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces, objective socioeconomic and other processes which promote the intensification of the internationalization of the class struggle, the need to solve a number of vital global problems of a humanist, general democratic nature, the most important of which is the problem of preventing a world thermonuclear war, and, in connection with this, the problem of deepening and further spreading the relaxation of tension.

Communists have never regarded proletarian internationalism as some kind of self-contained interclass solidarity which does not accept cooperation by the proletariat with other social and political forces. Under contemporary conditions forces are growing more active in all parts of our world, advocating national independence, peace, democracy and social progress. A spirit of sectarian narrowmindedness is alien to internationalism. And it is precisely for this reason that the problem of the correlation of unity of the communist movement and of other anti-imperalist forces is a particularly acute one. The imperative need for internationalist unity is prompting the Marxist-Leninist parties to struggle with ever-greater energy and persistence for the cohesion of the communist ranks. The further strengthening of the positions of the communist movement in the world revolutionary process depends on the solution of this task and on how consistently the vanguard parties of the working class will act in defense of internationalism.

Loyalty to internationalist ideas was demonstrated once again by the CPSU at its 25th congress. The congress outlined tasks for the Soviet Union's continued pursuit of its course toward the internationalist cohesion of socialist countries, and stressed the importance of the further growth and consolidation of the USSR's links with the developing countries. It decided to continue the course toward developing cooperation with fraternal parties of other countries and toward strengthening the internationalist alliance of the working class of the whole world.

As was noted at the congress, one of the manifestations of the CPSU's internationalist foreign policy has been and still is its consistent, tireless struggle for peace on earth. The congress formulated the practical tasks in this sphere in the well-known program for the continued struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The congress resolutely rebuffed all those who state that the internationalism of Marx and Engels is obsolete and propose retreating from internationalism. "...renouncing proletarian internationalism," the report to the congress points out, "would mean depriving the communist parties and the workers' movement in general of a powerful, tried and tested weapon. This would be doing the class opponent a service.... We Soviet communists consider defense of proletarian internationalism to be the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist" (Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, p 311).

The CPSU again confirmed this viewpoint at the 1976 Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties.

Confirming its deep loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that the basis of the proletarian internationalism is above all the acknowledgment of the law-governed patterns of socialist revolution and of building socialism with the simultaneous consideration of distinctive national features in each country.

Of course, any party determines autonomously and independently the forms and methods of its activity which best accord with the specific conditions in which its work is being carried out. At the same time the use of the collective experience accumulated by the revolutionary forces of various countries has always been for communists an indispensable condition for drawing up and implementing the correct policy.

Such an approach to the experience of the revolutionary struggle enables each party to find the correct solutions, especially at moments when it is necessary to adopt clear-cut class positions. This experience makes it possible to establish the true value of differing opinions and to discern various kinds of opportunist, nationalist and revisionist platforms.

This is why particular attention is paid to this aspect by the CPSU and other communist and workers' parties. This is why they consistently and resolutely defend proletarian internationalism.

BLOC CONFERENCE ON POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETS

LD020925Y Tashkent ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--The 11th session of the Conference of the Organization for Cooperation of the Socialist Countries in Telecommunications and Postal Services opened on 25 September in Tbilis.

USSR Communications Minister N.V. Talyzin opened the session.

O. Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, welcomed the session participants on behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic government.

Z. A. Chkeidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, attended the ceremonial opening of the session.

The organization plays an important role in developing and improving telecommunications and postal services among its member countries. It promotes the introduction of modern equipment and improvement in the use of communications facilities. In the 20 years of its existence the organization has proven the efficiency of its structure and activity.

The previous, 10th session of the conference outlined the main directions of cooperation among the communications administrations of the organization's members. The USSR Communications Ministry implemented coordinated functions in the activity of the organzation between the 10th and 11th sessions. Expert conferences held in that period examined questions of a technical and operational nature and also themes relating to cooperation in scientific and technical research.

The current session will examine questions of further developing cooperation among the countries belonging to the organization. Its program includes the elaboration of proposals to improve the quality and reliability of international communications channels, research into the influence of the "human factor" on the quantitative and qualitative processes connected with the automation of international communications, elaboration of proposals to improve the work of the international telephone exchanges information service, discussion of a draft plan for further scientific and technical cooperation, exchange of experience in the introduction of new equipment for postal services and new technology for press distribution, and a number of other questions.

The session will continue until 2 October.

BRIEFS

CEMA PLANNING CONFERENCE--Having adopted a program for mutual experience exchanges in 1979-81 on 8 September the conference of deputy chairmen of central planning bodies in CEMA member countries completed its ninth 4-day session in Kiev. Taking part in the session were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Specialists from the fraternal socialist countries summed up the results of work performed in the past period and exchanged the most up-to-date information concerning improvements in planning and national economic management. They were received at the Ukrainian Gosplan and visited a number of scientific research institutes in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU]

CEMA POWER RELAY--The construction of the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa high voltage power relay line, ranking among Europe's largest, has been completed. Its last section, from Zakhidno-Ukrainska station to the USSR state border, was put under the planned load on 29 September. A new stage has thus begun in developing electric power exchange among CEMA member-countries. Before the end of the 5-year period, the line will also be fed current from the Chernobyl and the Revno nuclear power stations. As a result power relay to CEMA member-countries will double. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU]

VISHNEVSKIY COVERS DETENTE, DISARMAMENT, U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD031455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy review: "The International Week"]

[Excerpt] Memory and Reason

Some 40 years ago British Prime Minister Chamberlain declared: "Peace is now assured for a whole generation." These were his first words after the Munich deal with Hitler and Mussolini. On the same day the New York TIMES, under the heading "Washington's Hope for Peace Is Growing," published a White House statement: Munich "inspires great hope."

PRAVDA then gave a completely different assessment of the event: "The Munich agreement is a blow against the cause of peace."

It was above all blind anti-Sovietism that pushed British and French politicians into the shameful deal with the fascist aggressors. The Californian, International scientist Fred Neal writes in his book "War and Peace and Germany": "At Munich, Britain and France made a deal with Hitler on the basis of the theory that Germany's and their own opposition to the Soviet Union could be identical."

In playing the Munich card and abandoning Czechoslovakia to be torn apart by the Hitlerites, reactionary circles in Western states, tacitly supported by the United States, hoped that the fascist aggression would gush out first, and only, toward the east--against the land of the Soviets. They cruelly miscalculated: Only a year later Western Europe was engulfed by the flames of war. Later, U.S. President D. Eisenhower said: "The world paid dearly for the lesson of Munich, but it learned that lesson." But did everyone learn it?

Sober-minded politicians undoubtedly drew realistic conclusions from the lessons of the Munich deal--on the inadmissibility of "mollifying" and encouraging aggressive forces, on the need for collective rejection of those who incite war, on the senselessness of anti-Soviet calculations. However, the "Munich mentality" has by no means disappeared from the consciousness of certain Western circles. The eminent French historian (Zh. Gakon) recalls reasonably that the Munich spirit of concessions to fascism and aggression is manifested in our time, too. W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, warns of the sinister activity of the "black international" of rightwing, bellicose forces, which forget the lessons of history.

The most diehard imperialist circles are unwilling to assess soberly the change in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of peace and progress, and they build impossible calculations on achieving military superiority over the socialist states. Attempts are made to play new anti-Soviet cards.

The series of NATO military maneuvers that has just ended was demonstratively provocative. NATO generals, stirring up anticommunist hysteria, instilled into the troops the idea that the Warsaw Pact countries "must have strong motives for attacking us now." Thousands of American soldiers practiced "invading" Europe. For the first time wide use was made in maneuvers of B-52 strategic bombers, which "bombed" regions of central Europe daily. At the same time, at the "Atlanticist" gatherings, open appeals were heard for a further increase in the bloc's program of militarist preparations. As West Germany's DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITIUNG admits, the aim of all this bellicose activity is to alter the approximate balance between the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe in their favor.

American-Japanese maneuvers were launched in the northwestern Pacific, demonstrating both the aggressive "Pentagon presence" in that region and the activation of the Japanese military clique.

As a result of these dangerous actions by the opponents of detente, the international situation has grown more complex. The reason of mankind cannot reconcile itself to this. The greatest possible efforts by the peace-loving peoples and states are needed to prevent a new military catastrophe.

Cover for the Arms Race

The greatest threat to peace emanates from the arms race, above all the strategic arms race. At the 33d UN General Assembly session, which has opened in New York, the vast majority of speakers in the general discussion note that arms limitation and disarmament constitute the most burning and urgent problem in international relations, affecting the interests of all peoples without exception.

This is also acknowledged by representatives of several Western states. Meanwhile, it is their fault that the buildup of military arsenals is continuing at a rapid rate. The record $130 billion military budget for fiscal 1979 (this will probably be approved by the U.S. Congress) is still not enough for the Pentagon strategists. They are promising new demands for extra appropriations in the coming months.

Not a day goes by without reports appearing in the foreign press on the development or production of new types and systems of arms. For instance, on 27 September UPI reported the Pentagon's intention of speeding up the creation of new, MIRVed strategic missiles launched from submarines or from mobile ground bases. France has decided to construct a sixth missile-carrying nuclear submarine.

Under these conditions, the dynamic, purposeful activity of socialist diplomacy in favor of resolute joint actions by states to curtail the arms race are generating great response abroad. At the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union is proposing that a broad package of measures for ending the further quantitative and qualitative arms buildup be examined on a practical level--these measures could be implemented over a certain limited period of time.

At the UN forum, the USSR has launched new specific initiatives on strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states and on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no nuclear weapons at the present time.

UN Secretary General K. Waldheim noted the exceptional importance of the new USSR initiatives. Many delegations supported them. In the words of the French newspaper LE MATIN, the Soviet state firmly holds the initiative in disarmament matters.

At all the current talks on curbing the arms race, the Soviet Union invariably advocates specific, mutually acceptable results. This applies, in particular, to the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks. This pressing problem was discussed last week by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. leaders. Given statesmanlike wisdom, the distance separating the sides, which is not all that great, can perfectly well be bridged.

The socialist states' constructive proposals are on the table at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which are being resumed in Vienna. The West cannot deny that they reflect a businesslike approach to achieving a mutually acceptable accord, with the condition that the security of none of the participants will be damaged. The ball is now in the West's court.

A "World Policeman" Again?

After the ignominious failure of the U.S. adventure in Southeast Asia, many politicians across the ocean indicated that Washington would henceforth abandon its former role of "world policeman." These realistic thoughts were reflected in many official U.S. documents.

But recently the most sinister forces of U.S. imperialism have begun a full-scale counteroffensive. Their leading detachment is called the "new right"--a coalition of extreme reactionaries, militant anticommunists and militarists representing the most aggressive part of the U.S. military-industrial complex. According to the definition of the weekly NATION, the "new right" is motivated by fear of everything in the future of mankind. "They cannot bear the thought that our country is not all-powerful. They are seeking to reshape the world in their own image, even if they have to destroy it in the process." According to the magazine's sarcastic observation, their world outlook is the "ideological infantilism of hawks."

It is not difficult to realize who is backing these extreme "hawks," when you discover similar "infantile" ideas in reputable publications of big business such as BUSINESS WEEK. Without the least embarrassment, this journal recently appealed for building U.S. foreign policy in the spirit of the absolutism of French king Louis XIV, and that U.S. might be used for the "restoration of supremacy." The "black international" of Western Europe which, through the mouthpiece of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, is advising Washington to "realize the benefit of using force", is joining forces with the "new right."

The rightwing reactionaries are bringing increasing pressure to bear on the U.S. Congress and administration. They are making an appreciable mark on U.S. foreign policy, in which the aggressive aspects are appearing increasingly distinctly.

A new example of this is Washington's persistent attempts to assume leadership in Near East affairs. In the worlds of the Washington POST, the White House is trying "to become the chief author and guarantor" of the separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo. It is precisely the Washington strategists that formulated the basic terms of the deal.

The decisions of the conference of the National Steadfastness and Rejection Front in Damascus define the Camp David agreements as part of the process of imposing the rule of U.S. imperialism and Zionism on the Arab world and Africa. What Western propaganda pompously calls "peace" turns out, according to U.S. Senator J. Abourezk, to be "the preservation of Israeli occupation of Arab lands under another name." This is "tantamount to a policy of annexation," veteran U.S. diplomat G. Ball confirms. There are plans to guarantee the perpetuation of the annexation, according to numerous foreign press reports, with a "U.S. military presence" in the region. People on the Potomac so far prefer to keep quiet about this delicate aspect of the matter, but Israeli Prime Minister Begin has openly invited the Pentagon to create U.S. military bases in the Near East. Remember that U.S. officials had already expressed their support for a "military presence" in this "strategically important oil-rich region" for the defense of the interests of the U.S. oil corporations.

They forget the freedom-loving aspirations of the Arab peoples. Is it surprising that U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, during his recent tour of the Near East, was greeted, the U.S. press writes, with "deep suspicion, irritation and anger?"

The figure of the "world policeman" is also emerging with increasing clarity in Africa. The idea advanced by NATO strategists, at U.S. prompting, of creating "pan-African security forces" has inspired the racist regimes, which have sharply intensified their activities. Aren't the armed attacks against the neighboring young republics, the raging butchery and terror in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, and Pretoria's provocative refusal to hand over power in Namibia with UN mediation evidence of their growing shamelessness? The racists of southern Africa have powerful patrons, primarily about 350 U.S. corporations with direct capital investments of almost $1.7 billion in the Republic of South Africa. Senator R. Clark confirms: These companies are giving every aid to the Pretoria authorities in pursuing the policy of apartheid and are strengthening the military potential of the Republic of South Africa. Backed up by such benefactors, the racists are impudently challenging free Africa. Pieter Botha, known for his extreme aggressiveness and "autocratic ways," has just threatened to "wage a war against the black guerrillas for decades."

What a "U.S. presence" would mean to the people can clearly be seen in the latest news from Nicaragua. According to AFP, the centers of the five main provincial cities are in ruins. Thousands of Nicaraguans have been killed, mainly peaceful inhabitants. The bloody carnage was led by U.S. henchman, Somoza.

What do those who aspire to the role of "world policeman" hope for? "This is a difficult world," NATION sensibly notes, "and international problems will not be settled by the incantations of the U.S. hawks, replacing intelligence and policy." Attempts to resolve world problems with the aid of "big stick" diplomacy are hopeless.

The dangerous policy of international reaction and militarism is receiving a growing rebuff from the people. Despite the intrigues of the champions of tension, the process of detente remains the dominant trend in international life. Everything must be done to halt the arms race and safeguard peace and the people's security. The Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community will continue to make their fitting contribution to the solution of these tasks of importance to all mankind.

EDITORIAL ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT, HUMAN RIGHTS, MIDEAST

LD021043Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "On Lasting Peace and the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The Leninist course of Soviet foreign policy is clear and purposeful. Implementing the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union is seeking consistently and indefatigably to strengthen and broaden detente, to curb the arms race and to eliminate the danger of a new war. The noble aims of our foreign policy, founded on the principles elaborated by V.I. Lenin, accord with the vital interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and of all mankind, and enjoy the warm support of all peace-loving forces in the world.

The speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the ceremonial session in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan capital, was graphic new evidence of loyalty to the Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

In his speech, L.I. Brezhnev made an in-depth analysis of the most important international problems, revealed the reasons for the exacerbation of the present world situation and defined urgent tasks in the struggle to improve it.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are tirelessly concerned with strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and developing their all-round cooperation, which is opening up newer and broader prospects. L.I. Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist states--our closest friends, allies and comrades in the struggle for common communist aims--have become a fine tradition. These meetings make it possible to map out the common policy of the Warsaw Pact states, to coordinate their actions and to increase their joint contribution to the strengthening of peace.

The successes of detente, which has become the leading trend in international relations in recent years, are not to the liking of the forces of reaction and militarism or the monopolies getting rich from the arms race. The most diehard imperialist circles do not wish to soberly evaluate the existing correlation of forces in the world. They are counting--quite unrealistically and dangerously--on achieving military superiority over the countries of socialism and dictating their will to them.

The Washington session of the NATO Council, as is known, proclaimed a policy of a new upsurge of the arms race for decades to come. To justify the desire of the Pentagon and NATO to procure a longer and sharper sword, the enemies of detente are organizing a ballyhoo over the imaginary "military threat" to the West from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact and are hindering the completion of a mutually acceptable agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Under the thoroughly spurious pretext of "defending human rights," champions of resuming the cold war are trying unceremoniously to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Broadening the front of their attack on detente, they have begun retarding the development of Soviet-U.S. business relations. All this shows that certain influential U.S. circles are deliberately provoking the Soviet Union, seeking to exacerbate the situation still further.

"We will resolutely resist attacks on the Soviet state's rights and interests," L.I. Brezhnev declared, "but we will not yield to provocations." These words rang out as a serious warning to detente's opponents. At the same time, as the leader of our party and the Soviet state stressed, our policy toward the countries of the capitalist world, including the United States, has been and remains a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation.

A just peaceful settlement in the Near East is of particular importance in the strengthening of peace and international stability. The separate deal concluded in Camp David between Israel and Egypt with active participation by Washington can yield nothing except the illusion of a settlement. This deal, which is resolutely condemned by the Arabs, can only make the Near East situation still more explosive.

There is only one way to eliminate the dangerous military hotbed in the Near East and really solve the Near East conflict. It is the total liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, total and unambiguous respect for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to create their own independent state, and the insuring of reliably guaranteed security for all the countries of the region, including Israel.

Respect for the peoples' sacred rights to freely determine their fate and to social progress is the immutable principle of Leninist foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

It is for precisely this reason that the Soviet people side with the forces of progress, democracy and national independence. A people's revolution, which overthrew the semi-feudal regime, took place recently in Afghanistan. The Soviet people welcome the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They are convinced that the independent, peace-loving, nonalined state will be a considerable factor for peace and stability in that region of Asia. The Soviet Union will do everything possible to further strengthen the traditional friendship with a good neighbor.

The Soviet Union marches in the vanguard of the forces struggling to curb the arms race. Our country is the initiator of many extremely important constructive proposals aimed at solving the problems of disarmament. These include the new proposals submitted by A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation at the 33d General Assembly session and USSR Foreign minister. This is the main line of our foreign policy and stems organically from the very nature of the Soviet state and Soviet society, which is traveling the path of building communism.

"To do everything possible to end the arms race and to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples--we see this as the fundamental task of our foreign policy," L.I. Brezhnev declared in his speech in Baku. His words have encountered the most wholehearted approval from the Soviet people and have met with a broad positive response abroad.

Our country's Leninist foreign policy expresses the aspirations of millions of people throughout the world for lasting peace and reliable security. No one doubts that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will continue to make a worthy contribution to solving these important tasks for all mankind.

WEST'S ANTI-DETENTE 'DIEHARDS' ADOPTING COLD WAR METHODS

LD031107Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, 1 Oct 78 pp 4-5 LD

[V. Kuznetsov article: "The Priorities of World Politics"]

[Text] When the international situation grows more complex, there is a greater need to try to understand what is happening. This is also essential because the opponents of detente hasten to amass political and propaganda capital from difficulties that they themselves have caused. They try to create the impression, of being masters of the situation in the world arena; those that decide whether or not there will be detente.

The "hardliners" received a fitting rebuff in L.I. Brezhnev's Baku speech on 22 September. They were put in their place. Their schemes and maneuvers were exposed, be it the hullabaloo over human rights, intimidation with the "Soviet military threat," the disruption of economic and other contacts, or intrigues in separate diplomacy in the Near East. The real trend of the development of international relations, its true motive forces, have appeared before the eyes of the world public.

What the Diehards Want

The basis for the exacerbation of the international situation, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "is the reluctance of the greatest diehards among the imperialist circles to soberly assess the correlation of forces that exists in the world, and their totally unrealistic calculations--which are dangerous to peace--on achieving military superiority over the socialist countries and dictating their will to them"

The diehards have always lacked sobriety. In the cold war years, they exerted themselves in attempts to "contain" and even to "roll back" world socialism. And in the years of detente, the most "flexible" of them succumbed to the temptation to achieve the same objectives by resorting to a "selective approach" to the socialist countries, and "quiet penetration" and "disruption from within." Neither approach nor the combination of these approaches yielded the desired results.

These results have been unfavorable for the bourgeois world on a broader, global scale as well. The sphere of domination and influence of imperialism is constantly shrinking. The correlation of forces, measured primarily in political, economic and social terms, continues to change, but not in their favor. The enemies of social progress and of the people's independence can only take credit for the fascist putch in Chile, the policy of "open doors" (for Western monopoly capital) in Egypt and the lurch to the right by certain regimes in various regions of the world. In Africa, they have essentially been left solely in the company of the racist regimes in the south of the continent. In Southeast Asia, where the Pentagon had intended to control a key bridgehead, a united Socialist Vietnam has emerged. Frightened by the prospect of a chain reaction in the Western Hemisphere, the U.S. reactionary circles are not helping to stifle a popular uprising in Nicaragua. They are afraid of losing their positions and privileges in Iran, which is in the grip of social ferment.

Regarding the globe merely as a conglomeration of spheres of interest, world reaction gives a hostile reception (sometimes in the concrete sense of the term) to progressive social changes and ascribes them, as it does with everything that it does not find to its liking, not to the objective course of world history (to do so would be disadvantageous, because you cannot dispute the law-governed patterns of social development), but to the "intrigues of communism." A recent example is Afghanistan, where a people's revolution has overthrown the semifeudal regime. Exposing the absurd fiction about "the hand of Moscow" in his Baku speech, L.I. Brezhnev stressed the importance of the fact that another independent state has emerged in Asia, which promises to become a significant factor for peace and stability.

Imperialism's aged wrinkles are disappearing from the social complexion of the world. This is generating increasing nervousness among those who would like to postpone the inevitable. Fear of the social renewal of the world, of the national liberation movement and of detente which, despite the hopes of certain circles in the West, has become neither a guarantee of social peace nor a means of "reconciling" the people struggling for independence from their oppressors--this is the key to the present activities of political and military "hawks".

Old Methods Again?

Revealing the real situation behind this activity L. I. Brezhnev observed: "It seems that certain influential circles in the United States are deliberately provoking the Soviet Union, seeking to exacerbate the situation even more.... We shall resolutely oppose sudden attacks against the rights and interests of the Soviet Union, but we will not give in to provocations."

A maneuver that has been discovered, usually fails. Political provocateurs tried to wear down the socialist countries and bleed them white during the exhausting cold war, through rigid confrontation and economic discrimination. This did not work. The exact opposite result was achieved. Nevertheless, they are now about to adopt the old methods again. Even elementary logic and post-war trends must, it would appear, suggest that objectives that proved impossible to achieve in the fifties or early sixties will not be any more feasible in the final quarter of the 20th century. [paragraph continues]

However, the bankrupt desire to recoup their losses is too strong. Moreover, something new has appeared in their calculations: They intend to wage the second cold war on a broader front than before, after enlisting new allies.

The desire of the "hawks" to mobilize those in the West who are, for one reason or another, disappointed or dissatisfied with the policy of detente, is becoming more and more apparent. NATO Secretary General J. Luns declared at the assembly of the North Atlantic Association that detente has not brought the West the results it was counting on. Those who hoped to transform detente into a convenient disguise for direct interference in other people's affairs and to make the socialist countries more easily "penetrable" for the subversive activity of various special services are now dissatisfied. Those who, under the camouflage of detente, failed to weaken the socialist states or to blunt their vigilance in the face of the aggressive preparations of the military-industrial complexes in the West are dissatisfied. Those who strive in vain to inculcate the idea that struggle for the national and social liberation of mankind is incompatible with detente are dissatisfied.

Peking's shares in the anticommunist stock market are increasing in value in the view of those who advocate a return to a "tough line." In NATO, they make no attempt to conceal the fact that Peking is being assigned the task of "counteracting" the socialist community, and serving as the armor-bearer in the cold war that is being regenerated. They are even about to throw open the doors of their military arsenals to the "new allies." Another field of rivalry has appeared among the United States, West Europe and Japan--this time "for a share of the Chinese trade pie" (AP).

The temptation to begin devouring this pie is great. But great misgivings can also be perceived in press articles and in the speeches of Western politicians. On the surface, the pie looks attractive, but what will the filling be like? Won't there be something in it that might break the teeth of those who advocate an alliance with China? No one in Whitehall can know whether the PRC will become a friend or an enemy of the West, London's THE OBSERVER asserts. In the opinion of the Washington POST, Washington still "does not intend to upset the balance of its policy toward the Soviet Union and join forces with Peking to resume a full-scale cold war." New York TIMES commentator B. Gwertzman writes: "Many people in Washington are convinced, as before, that in the final analysis, the Soviet Union has a greater potential for cooperation with the West than China."

So there is evidence of two trends: to display circumspection, to resist the temptation that is coupled with the unpredictability of the policy of international intriguing and adventurism and with the risk of making a cruel miscalculation; or to make a dangerous and perhaps fatal gamble.

The Policy of Detente and Disarmament

No difficulties in the world arena and no tricks by detente's opponents can shake the determination of the Soviet Union and its allies to continue the policy of consolidating international security. That is the essence of the analysis of world events and problems in L.I. Brezhnev's speech. "To do everything possible to end the arms race and to strengthen peace and the security of the people--that is what we see as the fundamental task of our foreign policy."

Scarcely anyone would deny that this is a common human task. More than 130 issues are on the agenda of the present session of the UN General Assembly. Each of the 150 participants has its own national problems. But the solution to all these issues ultimately depends on whether the threat of nuclear war is removed from mankind. The elimination of this danger, like the preservation of detente, is an obvious priority of world politics.

How is this to be done. Of course, it is impossible to make do with half-measures. The Soviet Union has proposed a cardinal measure: the termination of nuclear weapons production and the reduction of stockpiles until they have been totally eliminated. But since not everyone is ready for radical solutions, the Soviet Union has put forward a whole series of specific projects, whose implementation would bring the international community nearer, step by step, to the prohibition of nuclear weapons and to nuclear disarmament. There is the general and complete ending of nuclear tests. There is the ban on chemical and radiological weapons. There is the renunciation of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons. There is the signing of a world treaty of the nonuse of force in international relations. The impressive list of projects for eliminating the nuclear threat has now been enlarged by the new USSR proposal submitted to the United Nations--for the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states.

In advancing these and other projects, the Soviet Union has no desire for a monopoly on peace initiatives in the area of disarmament. On the contrary, it would be glad to consider constructive ideas from other states, including the Western partners in detente. But there are only one or two such proposals. The energies of Western governments are sometimes expended for completely different purposes.

"It is only at multilateral forums such as the United Nations that it is possible to really begin solving the most urgent world problems," President James Carter declared in the document on U.S. participation in UN activity. But in that case, just what is keeping Washington, say, from at least trying to convene a world disarmament conference? It is precisely because of the obstruction of the United States (in concert with the PRC) that the discussion of this urgent question has dragged out over 7 years. And while this is happening, the gap between the development of weapons technology and the pace of disarmament talks is constantly increasing.

One gets the impression that some people in the West are not anxious to reduce this dangerous gap. But delay is costly. While the talks are deadlocked, military production lines are not at a standstill. In his speech in Baku, L.I. Brezhnev stated: The distance dividing the positions of the USSR and the United States at the SALT talks is not all that great. The distance between the sides' positions has also decreased in Vienna, where another round of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has now begun. In the opinion of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the socialist states' new proposals made in June approximate the "framework of the West's concepts." Nevertheless, headway at these and other talks is slow. But the Western military-industrial complexes, the Pentagon and NATO are losing no time. They are developing more and more new types of strategic armaments. They are building up their military presence where it ought to be reduced.

"We must be fighters for a policy of disarmament that includes the entire world," FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher declared, analyzing the West's "security policy." That question does not arise for the Soviet Union and its allies: They are already generally recognized pioneers in the struggle for disarmament. But some NATO "fighters" are now hastening--to use L.I. Brezhnev's expression--to acquire a longer and sharper sword. And they are striving to return to the "position-of-strength" policy.

Such a return would certainly exacerbate the already complex international situation. But it would not create more problems for the East than for the West. If the West has abandoned cold war and embarked on detente, it is not to do the socialist countries a favor but to weaken the impact on their own difficulties. If you consider the chronic economic disorders in the capitalist world and, as a consequence, the political instability, the West needs detente no less and maybe even more than the East does. And those who are attempting to destabilize the present international situation must not forget that.

LASER-BASED GUIDANCE SYSTEM PLANNED FOR ARTILLERY SHELLS

LD290947Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer Lt Col V. Talanov and Engineer Lt Col Yu. Khlebnikov: "Artillery and the Laser Beam"]

[Text] In recent years, intensive work has been underway abroad, mainly in the United States, on raising the combat efficiency of conventional types of armaments. The main efforts are aimed at improving ammunition and at lending it new, previously unattainable characteristics.

Specialists pin their greatest hopes in this area on the use of the principle of homing, counting on including it in the design of aerial bombs and artillery shells. The search for a "superaccurate" weapon is proceeding in this direction.

Foreign newspapers and journals are now talking a lot about the prospects for the use in combat of artillery shells equipped with a laser guidance system for the terminal part of the trajectory. "The shell is guided accurately to the target," the journal "NATO's 15 Nations" enthuses. "The laser beam is again being used on the battlefield. This time it is helping an artillery shell to hit its target," the U.S. newspaper ARMY TIMES wrote.

Accuracy has always been regarded as the most important indicator of artillery's combat effectiveness. The role of this indicator has increased still further in modern warfare, when extensive use is made of tanks, armored personnel carriers and armored transports with relatively good protection against shells. Under these conditions the accuracy of fire achieved with conventional shells becomes insufficient and, as a result, large amounts of ammunition are required. "During the war in Vietnam," ARMY magazine grieved, "340 shells were used to put one enemy soldier out of action."

Artillery shells with terminal homing, it is believed abroad, will make it possible to increase accuracy of fire to hit isolated armored targets more effectively. What are the features of these shells?

The journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY asserts that the innovation requires no alterations to the artillery pieces, and the actual round is fired using standard fillers. But in design the new shell is, of course, far more complex. Instead of the conventional warhead, its nose section contains a laser homing device, an electronic command processing unit and actuating and guidance equipment. The air vanes in the tail section of the shell and the fins, which are been moved forward, open during flight. The shell is guided by a laser device that indicates a target "illuminated" by a laser beam. In other words, the artillery piece, guided shell and target indication device essentially form a combat complex using semiactive homing for shell-guidance. How does it operate?

Once information on a target is received from an observer-operator, a code is fed into the homing device's receiver, indicating the wavelength on which the corresponding laser targeting device is operating, and the estimated time at which the receiver will be switched on is recorded on a timer. Then the piece is fired in the direction of the target. When the set time has elapsed the homing device is activated and "catches" the signal reflected from the target. Target tracking begins. The command processing unit gives the appropriate commands to the gas-powered actuators of the air vanes. Now the shell, which until now has been flying on a conventional ballistic trajectory, becomes a guided shell and its trajectory is constantly being corrected.

It is believed that targets can be "illuminated" and fire can be controlled both from the ground and from the air, from helicopters, say, or from remotely-piloted aircraft. [paragraph continues]

In that case the airborne target indicator is switched on by the operator from a ground-based control point using a television picture transmitted by an onboard camera. Military specialists abroad note that this will enable them to fire at targets even deep within enemy territory.

In developing the new shell, the press has reported, specialists had to overcome considerable technical difficulties. Thus, by using a sliding obturating sleeve, the shell's in-flight rotation speed is reduced to 10 rotations per second. The guidance system and opening tail assembly remove even this rotation. As a result, the shell's "planing" is improved and its travel on the homing leg has increased. In addition, the elimination of rotation, in the opinion of foreign military specialists, has one more important virtue. In the shaped-charge shells, which are most effective in combating tanks and other armored targets, the absence of rotation of the shell helps to intensify the action of the high-explosive blast when it hits the target.

The load factors occuring in artillery fire reach 10,000-12,000G's, while on various missiles now in use, for instance, they do not exceed 20-30G's. Therefore, electronic and optical apparatus capable of withstanding enormous load factors had to be created for the new shell. The press asserts that this was successfully done by using special resins and other materials.

The U.S. guided shell has been designated the XM712. It is being developed for firing from the 155-MM M109A1 self-propelled howitzer brought into service with the U.S. Army in 1971. The length of the experimental shell is 1.37 meters and it weighs over 61 kg. It is 16 kg heavier than the conventional shell. Its range is 3-20 km.

Tests on experimental models of shells, the foreign press has noted, have confirmed the possibility of sure destruction of both stationary and moving targets. Thus, during firing with a ground-based target indicator at a tank moving at 30-35 km per hour, (an M48 tank was used as the target) hits at distances of up to 11km were recorded.

It has also been reported that night firing exercises have been held, "illuminating" the target from a helicopter. A tank moving at a speed of 8 km per hour was hit at a range of 8 km. Firing exercises have also been carried out with guidance from an unmanned aircraft. Its flying altitude was 500 meters and its speed about 100 km per hour. The ground control point was 4 km and the artillery piece 8 km from the target.

In the opinion of official Pentagon representatives, the tests have "fully convinced us of the possibility of destroying pinpoint targets, even moving tanks, with a single artillery shell." At present, the journal DEFENSE INDUSTRY REPORT has announced, the XM712 shell is in the final stage of development. The production of an experimental consignment is being prepared and firing exercises will subsequently be carried out on the missile firing range at White Sands. Plans call for series production to begin in 1979.

The results of the tests of the new artillery shells have caused a stir not so much among specialists, as among U.S. military-industrial circles. Particularly when the Pentagon estimated the Army's initial requirement for the new shells at 100,000-200,000. After all, each shell, according to the magazine INTERAVIA AIR LETTER, will cost $3,500-5,000 while a conventional 155mm shell costs $150. It is not hard to estimate that the total order for these shells will reach $1 billion. The delighted assessments of the prospects of the new shells as the "superaccurate" weapon of the future can largely be explained by the desire of the military-industrial complex to urge on the arms race and insure an even bigger increase in profits.

GROMYKO'S NEW YORK MEETINGS INCLUDED YUGOSLAVIA'S VRHOVEC

LD031001Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A.A. Gromyko received J. Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the talk there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and on international problems of mutual interest to the two sides, including problems relating to the work of the 33d UN General Assembly session.

FURTHER REPORT ON GROMYKO'S RETURN HOME FROM WASHINGTON

LD041043Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 1 October, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, left Washington for Moscow.

At the airport he was seen off by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance; M. Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR and other officials. A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, and D.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent UN representative, were among the sendoff party.

On 2 October, A.A. Gromyko arrived in Moscow.

At the airport he was met by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; USSR deputy foreign ministers, and other officials.

CONFERENCE OF NONALINED NEWS AGENCIES OPENS IN IRAQ

LD040656Y Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 4, TASS--The pool of the news agencies of non-aligned countries opened a seminar in the Iraqi capital to discuss ways and means of strengthening cooperation between the member-countries of the non-alignment movement in the sphere of information, in the struggle against the domination of Western news agencies.

The seminar is attended by representatives of Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Ghana and also UNESCO and a number of other international organizations.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION EXCHANGE AGREEMENT--Moscow, October 3, TASS--A protocol has been signed in Moscow today between the Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] of the USSR and the International Television Information Agency. T.V. news reels on the most important events in the life of the USSR and topical international information are to be exchanged. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD]

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES, PRIVILEGES BILL SIGNED BY CARTER

LD031034Y Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 3, TASS--United States President Carter signed a bill restricting immunities and privileges of diplomatic representatives of foreign states on U.S. territory, including missions at the United Nations. The law enters into force within 90 days.

Specifically, it is above all a question of introducing a new procedure for judicial investigation concerning persons enjoying diplomatic immunities and privileges. Unprecedented in international practice is the provision on the necessity of staff members of missions turning to American courts to establish whether they enjoy diplomatic immunities and privileges and also the investment of local courts with the right to pass verdicts on the presence or absence of appropriate immunities and privileges of a specific staff member of a diplomatic mission.

Application of such provisions could give rise to serious friction in the relations between diplomatic missions and the authorities of the country of their stay, and, thus between the states involved.

The American authorities' decision aroused indignation of foreign diplomats in the United States as contradicting the commitments assumed by the United States under the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations of 1961 and also the principles and rules of contemporary international law.

KENNEDY SUPPORTS MATHIAS' CALL FOR NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD032036Y Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 3, TASS--Prominent political figure of the United States Senator Edward Kennedy has spoken in favour of the earliest conclusion of the new Soviet-American agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

The United States and the Soviet Union are now in the final round of negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments which, as we all hope and expect, will prove a success, says a statement published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. There is no doubt that such an agreement will not only help ensure national security of the United States, but will promote better relations between the two countries.

Edward Kennedy spoke in support of Senator Charles Mathias, who last week in the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR gave a rebuff to the opponents of detente and limitation of the arms race. He proved the absurdity of their assertions that the new agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments would allegedly "weaken" the national security of the United States. Edward Kennedy urged his colleagues in the Congress and also the U.S. President James Carter to do their utmost to ensure ratification of the new Soviet-American agreement.

MATVEYEV HITS CIA REPORT FOR DISTORTING SOVIET ATTITUDES

LD031525Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Falsifiers From the CIA"]

[Text] The bourgois Washington POST recently reported a certain fact established by Congress. At least 29 percent of the CIA's secret operations "have been conducted in the mass information and propaganda media." [paragraph continues]

In monetary terms, the newspaper noted, "this meant the CIA spent billions of dollars to force other countries to follow U.S. propaganda's secret line." Another U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES wrote that the administration had "resorted to every possible trick in hopes of influencing public opinion in other countries from forging historical documents to embellishing the real state of affairs, from tendentious news to overt falsehoods."

When it is a case of billions of dollars and thousands of forgeries it would seem that one falsification more or less is essentially of no importance, especially since in this case, it is a question not of a secret operation but of one that is overt, even ostentatious, of a forgery whose falsity literally stares you in the face. Nonetheless, one must ask who needed--and why at precisely this moment--to come out with a "Report on Soviet Propaganda" designed to prove that all progressive social and political changes occurring all over the world are the outcome of "Moscow's design," the result of the efforts of Soviet propaganda.

We do not know what the 90 pages of epistolary creation by the CIA employees cost the U.S. taxpayer, but there is no doubt that money was thrown to the wind to prevent the enlightenment of the client--A congressman--and, the main point, to poison the public consciousness. Of course, it would be naive to expect the chiefs of the intelligence and subversion services across the Atlantic to have a respectful attitude toward history and current social phenomena or to observe any norms or rules in international affairs. Being up to their necks in subversive actions and plans, the CIA employees are possibly unable to imagine, even if they have a strong desire to do so, that information and propaganda can be objective and serve the rapprochement of peoples and not their division, and can mold lofty qualities in man and not appeal to his base instincts. One cannot ignore the fact that the principle that "all that is best in the world comes from the United States and God" was used in selecting and training CIA employees with such consistency that now the employees really do not know that relations between parties, organizations and people can be free of the concepts of ready money and that these relations can be equal, mutually useful and respectful.

No one is asking the impossible of the CIA--love for its neighbor. But since they swear on the Bible, it would do its employees no harm, to glance at it before signing such papers, unless the Bible has already been declared a procommunist work. Indeed, the Bible says: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. And do not make any attempt to vindicate yourself by discrediting someone else.

All communist parties and international democratic organizations and all those who hold dear the destiny of peace and oppose imperialism, the arms race and racism and defend the ideals of justice, progress and friendship among the peoples--and they amount to hundreds of millions of people--are declared, in the report, to be agents of the Soviet Union or recruiting agents for Soviet propaganda. The CIA's work is uncouth and its methods base, but its aim is utilitarian.

Since actions against the arms race are "playing into the hand of Soviet propaganda," this can be used as justification--I apologize for using the term--for labeling each and every person in the United States who raises his voice in favor of disarment as an enemy of the nation. If the exposure of racism is the result of "Soviet incitement," then the fighters for civil rights in the United States can be accused of "subversive activity." If someone disagrees with Washington's interference in the affairs of other countries, then he can be included among "Soviet agitators." And so forth.

Perhaps it is no accident that it is precisely the CIA that has been assigned the task of writing this report. Perhaps its crudeness and straightforwardness are also no accident: No one will be able to say, when he is taken to task, that he failed to understand something.

Some people in influential Washington circles are clearly not averse to returning the country not only to the cold war but even further, to a time when the United States was trying to identify the very existence of the worker-peasant state, after victory of the socialist revolution in Russia, with a "threat" to the United States. "Those perfidious Russians," one American author wrote ironically in the twenties, "have come up with the subversive idea that they have hit on a way providing work for everyone in their country."

The narrow, class-based nonacceptance of everything progressive is absolutely obvious from each line of the "CIA report." There is no doubt that it does not like socialism. But why succumb to narrow-mindedness and ascribe "profoundly anti-American designs" to the Soviet Union, which is inviting the United States to participate in an honest partnership in pursuing a policy of peace and cooperation.

The falsifiers from the CIA are unable to cite a single fact backing up their malicious assertions. Such facts do not exist. Everyone knows the significance the CPSU and the Soviet state continue to ascribe to what L. I. Brezhnev has defined as "long-term considerations dictated by concern for peace" in Soviet-U.S. relations. Our real intentions are clearly set forth in official party and state documents. They can also be judged by the entire moral-political atmosphere in which the Soviet people are living and being educated.

The propaganda of militarism, appeals to prepare for war and the heightening of mistrust and enmity toward other peoples, including, the American people, are alien to this atmosphere. It is precisely in an atmosphere of detente in recent years that the USSR and the United States have been able to establish the development of mutually advantageous ties and contacts in many areas, which is helping to reduce the suspiciousness and hostility left over from the cold war. The mass media in our country consider it their most important obligation to promote this positive process, which is of such significance for the destiny of world peace. You only have to look at an issue of any Soviet newspaper or magazine or to listen to our radio and television broadcasts to become convinced of this.

Naturally, the process of detente does not signify, nor can it signify, the ending of competition between the two social systems or the suppression of the ideological struggle. However, we do not confuse this struggle with psychological warfare, like that which the bellicose circles of the United States and their NATO partners attempted to wage against the socialist states in the fifties, aimed at undermining their social system. Nothing came, nor could have come, of those attempts. By increasing tension, the initiators of that course brought their countries to a most dangerous brink, but they did not manage to shake or to weaken socialism.

The "CIA report" mentions the fact that there are figures in the United States who believes that only the battle has been lost, but not the cold war itself. They are eager to deliver the blow against the policy of detente from which it would not recover for a long time and to force not only the people of the United States, but also other peoples to resignedly follow the course that they will prescribe.

They patently dislike the fact that under conditions of detente, the international exchange of cultural values has begun expanding and that this exchange is promoting mutual understanding. They are clearly scared of the fact that people today are more clearly aware than ever before of the danger of war and the salutary nature of peace.

These gentlemen furiously attack the opponents of neutron weapons and are prepared to fabricate accusations against them. According to the logic of those who compiled the "report," if the Soviet Union participates in this movement against "neutron death' this means that the movement is of a "subversive nature." That was the way Senator Joseph McCarthy, who was obsessed with anticommunism, used to argue: He declared the very concept of "peace" to be anti-American.

The authors of the "report" go too far in asserting that the neutron bomb is not at all a brutal weapon and that only "Soviet propaganda" depicts it in a sinsiter light. CIA specialists most likely want to caution NATO Secretary General Luns himself who has publicly declared that "because of its powerful radiation," the neutron bomb "is very dangerous to the civilian population." Poor Mr Luns--he is also the prisoner of Soviet propaganda.

Now the last point that it is impossible not to mention in connection with this CIA publication. It is a question of the thesis, intensively advocated in the "report," about the "menacingly conspiratorial nature" of the Soviet Union's support for the national liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The developing countries' struggle to firmly establish their sovereignty and their autonomy in the face of the forces of imperialism is again being linked with the "intrigues of Soviet propaganda" and with its attempts to bring the former colonial peoples into conflict with their oppressors.

What is guiding the pen of the CIA authors--their dependence on people's poor memories, or a desire to justify themselves by any possible methods? After all, it is no secret that the gentlemen from the United States alone were accused in early June this year by the Venezuelan Government of disseminating materials distorting Venezuelan reality, which constitutes interference in the internal affairs of that country. It is also a fact that at the recent UNESCO general conference, the delegates of many countries condemned the ideological expansion of the capitalist monopolies and achieved, despite the resistance of the United States and its partners, the adoption of a declaration on the use of the mass media for the sake of strengthening peace, international mutual understanding and for the struggle against the propaganda of war and against racism.

There is not the slightest mention of this in the "CIA report." This is by order of those who are trying to increase US ideological expansion abroad in any way in the interests of monopoly, capital, for which Washington is sparing neither effort nor money.

The struggle of ideas will continue in the contemporary world. The people will judge these ideas, as they have before, not by the slanders and falsifications with which the CIA fills the air or which it disseminiates with the aid of the printing press, but by deeds, by how society and the parties take their interests into consideration and serve these interests. We are waging an ideological war with firm faith in the fact that the future belongs to the ideas of social justice, progress, peace and brotherhood among peoples. The future belongs to the ideas heralded by the people building a new life and a new society without exploitation and oppression.

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS OPEN IN WASHINGTON

LD032216Y Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 October, TASS--Two-day American-Japanese trade talks are opening today in Washington. The negotiators are high-ranking officials of different ministries and departments of the two countries.

The talks are viewed here as another U.S. attempt to bring pressure to bear on Japan to make it curtail exports of Japanese commodities to the USA while increasing imports of American goods, particularly farm produce. Despite United States measures to restrict imports of Japanese industrial goods, steel, TV sets and cars first of all, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan shows no sign of decreasing. Whereas in 1977 the U.S. deficit in its trade with Japan stood at 8 billion dollars, the first eight months of this year already reached 8.7 billion dollars and, according to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, towards the end of the year it is expected to rise to 113 billion.

AVIATION WEEK ARTICLE DISCUSSES U.S. RAY WEAPON

LD041324Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 4 October, TASS--While verbally supporting disarmament, the United States is secretly developing new weapons systems.

As the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY shows, the United States has been carrying out research for more than a year on the design of a so-called "ray weapon" a mechanism capable of emitting and aiming streams of electronic particles to combat ballistic missiles and artificial satellites.

The Pentagon has set up a special coordination group, which is to submit a plan for the creation of the "ray weapon" to the secretary of defense and other government insitutions by 1 December. At the present time, the magazine says, research is going on into the construction of the new weapon in the scientific laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The allocation of huge sums for the new weapon is already planned. The article reports that plans call for allotting about $30 million for this purpose in the Pentagon budget for the 1980 fiscal year. After that the sum will be doubled every year, finally reaching $200 million.

A Pentagon representative said that the "ray weapon no longer belongs to the realm of science fiction, but is a real possibility," says the article.

BRIEFS

GROMYKO'S BOOK PUBLISHED IN U.S.--Moscow, September 28, TASS--A book of speeches and articles by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is to be issued in English by the British-American Pergamon Press publishers. A contract for its publication has been signed in Moscow today with the Soviet Copyright Agency by Robert Maxwell, president of the big firm. R. Maxwell is currently staying in Moscow in connection with the holding in the USSR of the week of Britain--a part of the program for cultural exchanges between the two countries. The Pergamon Press publishers has put out the book "Leonid Brezhnev: A Short Biography". The book also carries the text of the new Constitution of the USSR. Robert Maxwell is also preparing for publication the books "Small Land" and "Re-Birth" by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and a collection of his speeches and articles devoted to the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In the opinion of the publisher, the books of reminescences by Leonid Brezhnev "undoubtedly top the list of the best works of the seventies." [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD]

PRC FISHING ON SOVIET SIDE OF USSURI RIVER PROTESTED

LD021139Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[I. Dalnov report: "Preserving Salmon Stocks"]

[Text] Khabarovsk--Autumn is a time of intensive movements in the Ussuri by Siberian salmon heading for their spawning grounds. During this period there is a ban on catching it in the Soviet Union in order to avoid harming the reproduction of this valuable species.

You would think that all Far Eastern states would be interested in preserving Siberian salmon resources. Unfortunately, the Chinese authorities have organized on the Ussuri the literal annihilation of fish heading for their spawning grounds. Flotillas of PRC fishing boats are barring the fish's path with dense rows of nets. Moreover, Chinese fishing boats are crossing the navigable channel and attempting to catch fish on the Soviet side. Manifestly unsound arguments have been brought into play here. The corresponding Soviet organs have demanded that the Chinese side take steps to prevent the poaching of Siberian salmon in Soviet waters.

PRC SUSPENSION OF SINO-VIETNAMESE TALKS SCORED

OW291327Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "China Suspended its Talks With Vietnam!"]

[Text] It has been clear from the beginning that the real cause of tension between China and Vietnam stems not from the question of the Hoachiao, which Peking arbitrarily created, but from the great-power chauvinist design of the Chinese rulers. There is no Hoachiao question for the SRV. In Vietnam thousands of Hoachiao enjoy the same equal rights as the Vietnamese people and participate in various activities to heal the wounds of war. They take part in the socialist transformation movement and in the campaign to develop the new economic zones.

By creating the Hoachiao question, Peking's rulers are attempting to interfere with the internal affairs of the SRV, to threaten, blackmail and pressure a neighboring sovereign state in order to make it submit it by coercion. This is because an independent, unified Socialist Vietnam with a peace-loving foreign policy poses an obstacle to Peking's hegemonistic policy on the international stage. From the beginning it was clear that Peking intended to use the question of the Hoachiao and the Sino-Vietnamese talks to distort facts and slander Vietnam. This explains why Peking agreed to hold the talks with Vietnam in the first place.

The Vietnamese side showed its sincerity and tried to settle the issue quickly and rationally. To achieve this goal, it presented concrete proposals aiming at resolving the issue. The Vietnamese side also appealed to the Hoachiao to live and work in peace and not to be misled by the instigators. On the other hand, those Hoachiao who wish to leave Vietnam for China can still get exit permits from the Vietnamese authorities after completing normal procedures.

Peking has suspended the talks and recalled its delegation from Hanoi. The leader of the Vietnamese delegation responded calmly and patiently to this apparently provocative act. He announced that his country is ready to resume the talks at any time.

What deserves our attention is the fact that Peking's suspension of the Sino-Vietnamese talks comes at a time when Chinese troops, equipped with hundreds of tanks and thousands of artillery pieces and soldiers, are massing along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

It also comes at a time when Chinese warships have encroached upon Vietnamese territorial waters and Chinese special agents are engaging in sabotage activities inside Vietnamese territory. These aggressive acts against Vietnam have exposed the hegemonistic scheme of Peking's rulers and explain why they do not want to settle the disputes between the two countries caused by the Hoachiao issue.

SINO-SOVIET GOOD WILL STRESSED ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW0306402 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The founding of the People's Republic of China was a tremendous achievement scored by the Chinese people after resolutely waging a liberation struggle under the influence of the October Socialist Revolution. The excellent conditions at home and abroad have brought about the victory of the Chinese people. The Soviet Union defeated German fascism, and Soviet troops smashed the strongest military force of Japanese imperialism--the Kanto army--liberated China's northeast area and turned it into a gigantic military and economic base for the Chinese revolutionary force.

All this helped the People's Liberation Army launch an all-conquering offense, defeat the decadent Kuomintang regime and establish a base area. In the various stages of their struggle, the Chinese people obtained all types of fraternal aid from the Soviet Union. After China triumphantly carried out its revolution, the Soviet Union gave the PRC comprehensive political and economic aid. It supported China's proposal for peace, and resolutely resisted any attempt to isolate this young republic in the international arena. It proposed to restore the PRC's legitimate privileges in the United Nations. The Soviet Union vigorously helped China develop productivity and lay a socialist material and technical foundation. The Soviet Union helped China rebuild and construct hundreds of large undertakings for major industrial departments. The Soviet Union also gave China tremendous assistance in training national minority cadres at that time. The Chinese leaders time and again expressed their appreciation and talked about the large-scale and high-quality Soviet aid. In September 1953, Mao Tse-tung termed Soviet aid to China as unprecedented in history.

However, in the late 1950's the nationalist forces in China, with Mao Tse-tung at the core, played a predominant role. The present leaders in Peking have also promoted a policy of great-nation chauvinism and hegemonism which runs counter to peace and detente, to the security of the peoples in various nations and to the development of peace and cooperation among all nations. Peking has ranted about making war preparations and made use of the concocted "threat from the north" to awe the Chinese people.

Historical facts have shown that the Soviet people have always deeply respected and sympathized with the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and their determination to build socialism. The Soviet stand on Sino-Soviet relations has been clearly set by the several congresses recently held by the Soviet Communist Party. The Soviet leaders have also continually elucidated this stand. The summation report at the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out: In relations with China, as in relations with other countries, we firmly observe the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and nonuse of force.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers sent a congratulatory telegram to China on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. It stressed: The Soviet Union is constantly striving to improve relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistance and neighborliness, in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

ILLNESS OF POLISH DELEGATION HEAD PUTS OFF BULGARIAN VISIT

LD030852Y Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 October, TASS--The Polish news agency PAP reports that the visit of Poland's party-state delegation to Bulgaria which was to being today has been postponed because of the flue which the head of the delegation contracted. The new date of the visit will be agreed by both states in the course of the next few days.

POLISH MINISTER OF CULTURE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD021710Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zygmunt Najdowski, the minister of culture and art of the People's Republic of Poland, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. He was welcomed at the railroad station by Petr Demichev, deputy member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. Kazimierz Olszewski, the Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among those present at the welcoming ceremony. During a talk held at the USSR Ministry of Culture, problems concerning further development of cooperation in culture between the two countries were discussed.

MOSCOW MEETING HELD TO MARK CSSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD031936Y Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet public has festively commemorated the 34th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army. A meeting of the public held in Moscow today was devoted to this significantanniversary. Those present welcomed with applause Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union; embassy officials, leading members of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society; prominent Soviet military figures and officials of the state and party bodies.

A report on the history of the formation of the Czechoslovak People's Army was given by Col Gen Pavel Yefimov, vice chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Board. Personal memories of the joint struggle against the fascist occupation troops together with the Czechoslovak soldiers were presented by Yuriy Dronov, a participant in the liberation of Czechoslovakia, currently deputy chief designer of the Sokolniki truck repair plant and a collective member of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

He was succeeded at the rostrum by Lt Gen Jozef Cincar, military and air force attache at the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet Union, who spoke about the great significance for the formation of the Czechoslovak People's Army of the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers' joint operations against the fascist occupation forces during World War II in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. This combat consolidated Soviet-Czechoslovak militant fraternity and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Jozef Cincar, Czechoslovak military and air force attache, stressed that the Czechoslovak Armed Forces are now a reliable link of the armies of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, a bastion of peace and guarantee of the national sovereignty and independence of the peoples of the socialist countries.

SED DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU EXPERIENCE IN CONSTRUCTION

LD031521Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "An Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the SED, a delegation of SED party workers headed by G. Troelitzsch, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and chief of SED Central Committee Construction Department, was in the Soviet Union 26-30 September.

During their stay in our country our German comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the party leadership in construction. They had meetings and discussions in the CPSU Central Committee construction department, the USSR Gosstroy and USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture. They visited a number of enterprises producing construction materials, the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements, and construction projects for the 1980 Olympics.

FRG SPY SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT IN BERLIN

LD031303Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Berlin, 29 September, TASS--Berlin's Supreme Military Court today sentenced August (Enkemayer) of Guetersloh, a spy belonging to the West German Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) intelligence service, to life imprisonment for grave crimes against the GDR, ADN reports.

A specially trained paid agent of the BND, (Enkemayer) systematically engaged in military and economic espionage against the GDR. According to the testimony of witnesses, under the guise of visiting relatives in the GDR (Enkemayer) gathered espionage information on military targets, installations and test ranges of the GDR National People's Army, as well as the Soviet Armed Forces. He also gathered information on the development of the GDR national economy of interest to secret services and supplied the BND with information on GDR checkpoint procedures to be used for routine subversive acts against the GDR.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN KIEV--Ratau--The Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, J. Smole recently paid a visit to the Ukraine's capital city, with his wife. J. Smole was received by A.F. Vatchenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. He had talks in the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kiev Gorispolkom. S. Aleksic, Yugoslav consul general in Kiev, gave a reception in honor of J. Smole. The reception was attended by Ya. Ya. Kolotkha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, and public representatives. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

SOVIET, GDR HISTORIANS' CONFERENCE--A scientfic conference of Soviet and GDR historians opened in Kiev on 19 September to discuss problems concerning fascism and neofascism. An opening speech was delivered by Academician Tronko, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU]

SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION COMMISSION CONCLUDES ACTIVITIES

Giscard Receives Kirillin, Patolichev

LD031548Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 3, TASS--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France has received today in the Elysee Palace head of the Soviet Government delegation at the current 13th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission for Scientific Technical and Economic Cooperation, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Vladimir Kirillin and USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolechev.

The talk was held in a spirit of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

13th Session Ends

LD032032Y Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 3, TASS--The 13th session of the Mixed Soviet-French Commission for Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation has closed in Paris today.

Addressing a final press conference here of co-chairmen of the commission, French Minister of Economic Affairs Rene Monory noted the positive results of Franco-Soviet cooperation and described the decisions of the session as "important and contributing to progress of detente in the world."

The Soviet Government's permanent and stable line is that towards the development of all-round cooperation with France, towards strengthening friendship between our peoples, head of the Soviet delegation Vladimir Kirillin, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, stressed in his turn.

A joint communique has been signed here on the results of the 13th session noting the successes and favourable prospects of Franco-Soviet cooperation in the field of economy, science and technology as well as the protocol of the session.

Communique on Session

LD032244Y Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 3, TASS--The 13th session of the Standing Joint Soviet-French Commission on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation ended in Paris today. The head of the Soviet Government delegation, Deputy Premier of the USSR, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin, and the head of the French delegation, Minister of Economics Rene Monory signed a joint communique and also a protocol on the commission's 13th session.

According to the joint communique, the commission examined during the session the development and prospects for Soviet-French cooperation in trade, economics, science and technology and constated the attainment of further progress in the period since the commission's 12th session.

The sides concentrated attention on the realization of decisions taken during the summit meeting at Rambouillet in June, 1977, between the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The sides exchanged views on the development of Soviet-French cooperation with account of the results of the talks between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and the Prime Minister of France Raymond Barre in September 1977.

In the period after the 12th session, scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of basic and applied research went on developing in various branches of industry and on agreed scientific and technical problems.

The commission found that cooperating [in] agriculture, environmental protection, civil aviation and chemistry is being carried out according to themes envisaged under inter-governmental agreements signed in 1975-1977.

The commission expressed satisfaction over results attained by the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy of the USSR (SCAE) and the Commissariat for Atomic Energy of France (OAE) in the period since the 12th session, in scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The deepening and the expansion of cooperation between the SCAE and the OAE found reflection in a protocol for 1978-1979, signed during the commission's present session by Andranik Petrosyants and M. Pequeur.

Fruitful development of Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of exploring and utilizing outer space for peaceful purposes was constated.

The commission noted with satisfaction the development of cooperation in the sphere of colour television. It approved the "basic provisions for a 10-year Soviet-French cooperation plan in the field of colour television," elaborated by the joint commission on colour television at its latest session.

The commission recommended that the collaborating organizations of the two sides and the appropriate working groups should continue work aimed at raising the effectiveness of cooperation and at closer coordination between scientific and technical, and industrial and economic cooperation.

The commission examined the fulfilment of the agreement on economic cooperation for the 1975-1979 period and the ten-year programme for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of economy and industry, and noted that they are being successfully implemented.

The sides noted that Soviet-French trade in the last three years developed at a high pace. In the period of 1975-1977 the reciprocal goods turnover stood at 4.7 billion roubles according to the Soviet statistics, or about 31 billion Francs according to the French statistics. The fulfilment of the signed contracts for reciprocal deliveries of commodities allows to count on a further rise in the volume of reciprocal trade in 1978.

The commission noted with satisfaction that from 1975 to October 1, 1978, the target of doubling the reciprocal goods turnover, compared to the preceding five-year period, has been practically achieved. In accordance with the Soviet-French declaration of June 22, 1977, the sides will go on undertaking necessary measures for tripling the goods turnover in the 1975-1979 period. In view of the expiration at the end of 1979 of the agreement on economic cooperation for the 1975-1979 period, the sides agreed to start negotiations on concluding a new economic cooperation agreement between the two countries. The commission constated with satisfaction that, in accordance with the with the Soviet-French declaration of June 22, 1977, the basic directions have been worked out for a new long-term programme to deepen Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of economy and industry in the period up to 1990.

The commissioned noted that the practice of Soviet-French cooperation in the spheres of its competence, complies with the spirit and appropriate provisions of the European Security and Cooperation Conference's Final Act; it offers an example of fulfilling that act, thus promoting detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The session proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of complete understanding. It has been decided to hold the next session in the USSR in 1979.

Variations to Speeches

The following variations to the article entitled "Speeches on Opening of Soviet-French Cooperation Commission," published in the 3 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, were taken from a TASS report published on page 4 of the 3 October Moscow PRAVDA:

The following passages are omitted in the PRAVDA version: from paragraph two, line four...those projects that...thru paragraph three, last line...the whole world...;

Entire fifth and sixth paragraphs, from...the prime minister...thru...the two countries...;

Paragraph, seven, line four...The Soviet Union...thru paragraph eight, last line...in different fields...;

Page E 2, paragraph one, line one...chief delegate expressed the conviction that the... substituting conviction for hope...

PETROSYANTS ON SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD031936Y Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 3 TASS--Soviet-French cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy is of a broad, stable and long-term character, a good example of mutually-advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems, an example of successful implementation of the decisions of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation, it was stated by Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Use [Utilization] of Atomic Energy of the USSR. Addressing a press conference for foreign pressmen at the Soviet Embassy in France, he stressed that large-scale long-term joint research in high energy physics was among the traditional spheres of cooperation between the USSR and France. Such cooperation is developing successfully in the interests of our two countries, it was pointed out by the chairman of the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy.

The principal domains of Soviet-French cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy now include, Andranik Petrosyants pointed out, fast neutron reactors, water-to-water reactors, controlled thermo-nuclear synthesis and physics of the plasma, desalting of salt water with the use of nuclear reactors.

A characteristic feature of the present period, he stressed, is the deepening of this cooperation and transition to joint work on the coordination of plans for research into several important problems, covering the entire period of the work on the given subject. Apart from many other measures, the protocol on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, signed during the 13th session of the Permanent Joint Soviet-French Commission, held in Paris, provides for the carrying out of ten joint works, some of which will continue for three-five years. In 1978-1979 it is planned to carry out on the whole about sixty studies in the USSR and in France, taking part in which will be over 300 Soviet and French specialists. Petrosyants pointed also the broad economic cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of services linked with uranium enrichment.

USSR SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH FRENCH TV

LD031437Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A working protocol on cooperation in 1978-1979 between the USSR State Committee for television and radio broadcasting and TF-1, the French national television company, was signed in Moscow 29 September. It is planned to further develop exchanges of television materials on the lives of the Soviet and French peoples in the spirit of the Helsinki accords and to provide mutual assistance in the filming of programs on extremely important events in the life of the USSR and France. Particular attention is paid to materials devoted to the USSR Constitution.

The document was signed by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and J.L. Guyot, chairman and director general of TF-1.

PRAVDA VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH FRANCE, UNTAPPED POTENTIAL

LD031433Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents I. Vorozheykin and Yu. Kharlanov: "USSR-France: To Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Paris-Marseilles-Moscow--The bright sun, unusually hot for the fall, floods Marseilles with dazzling light and is reflected in an endless multitude of highlights on the smooth waters of the sea. From the summit of the hill of Notre Dame de la Garde--a traditional place of pilgrimage for sailors setting out on a long voyage--a view opens up over small archipelago including the legendary d'If--the "island of the count of Monte Cristo"--and also over the largest port in the Mediterranean with its palisade of mighty cranes on the wharves and its steel web of sidings.

A panorama of the whole vast city opens up from here, from this high hill. Through streets, now broad and straight, now narrow and tortuous, which from the residential districts, you can make out the greenery of Chino park decked out with multicolored flags. This is the site of the international fall fair, which exhibits goods from many countries in addition to the products of French firms.

The Soviet Union occupies a prominent place in the fair's main pavilion. A unique anniversary is being celebrated this year as we were told by representatives of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry present in Marseilles: The Soviet Union participated in this fair for the first time exactly 50 years ago--in 1928. There still exist photographs and other documents showing what we could offer then--individual kinds of agricultural produce, handmade goods and rare industrial commodities. Comparison with the present day convinces us what a giant leap forward our country has made. The USSR now offers the most complex machine tools, electronic equipment, motor vehicles and tractors. And these are not simply prototypes but machines which can be seen at work in France's enterprises and on its construction sites, roads and fields.

Indeed, our Lada cars have already become a common sight in Marseilles streets, as well as other Foreign cities, and the first Nivas of the same Volga motor vehicle plant have appeared on Alpine roads and are quickly gaining in popularity. Many Soviet Belarus and Vladimirets tractors are working in the fields of the fertile Durance River Valley.

Components for a giant hydraulic press operating at Issoire and blast-furnace equipment and diesel locomotives for the metallurgical combine at Fos have been delivered to France from the Soviet Union through the Port of Marseilles. As many as 270 Soviet ships visited the port last year, and there will be no fewer this year. Indeed, tankers delivering oil and various petroleum products constitute a considerable proportion of the ships.

In Marseilles and other cities in the south of France it is also possible to encounter evidence of broad Soviet-French cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere. Instruments are being developed here which are destined to be installed on board apparatuses for space research, and there is an exchange of experience of studying energy sources, opening up the riches of the ocean and so forth.

Cannes, widely known for its movie festivals, is the home of the joint Soviet-French Fransov company, which is engaged in organizing fishing in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, as well as processing fish products on board ships and in onshore enterprises. During the 3 years of its existence this firm has strengthened its reputation and expanded trade turnover.

The south of France is also renowned for the aluminum industry, which is developing here by using local bauxites as raw materials. The USSR and France are now implementing a grand long-term industrial project valued at billions of francs. The aluminum complex at Gardanne near Marseilles is one of the enterprises of the Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann Company which develop technology and supply equipment for corresponding plants under construction in the Soviet Union. A very important feature of the project is the fact that it is being realized to a considerable extent on a compensation basis, and credits for the delivery of equipment will later be repaid in the products of the plants now being erected.

In short, we were convinced of the board and mutually advantageous nature of the growing trade and economic ties between the USSR and France. These ties are developing systematically governed by treaties. The large-scale aims of this cooperation were outlined during the visit of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to France in June 1977. At that Rambouillet summit meeting it was decided to treble the volume of Soviet-French trade over a 5-year period--1975-1979.

The long-term program is, on the whole, being fulfilled successfully. Commodity turnover between our countries has doubled over the past 3.5 years. Hundreds of French companies connected with exporting maintain business relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations. It is important to maintain the pace attained and constantly show good will and sincere desire for mutually advantageous cooperation.

These issues are frequently raised in the French press. LE MONDE pointed out recently that, despite the constant growth of France-Soviet trade, France remains only the USSR's fifth trading partner in the capitalist world, behind the FRG, Japan, Italy and Finland. In order to further expand trade successfully with the Soviet Union, the journal ENTERPRISE has said, it is necessary to be aware of the natural desire of the partner to improve the structure of its exports to France. And other press organs point out that France's and the USSR's imports are very unequal and primarily meet the interests of those French firms which chiefly purchase raw materials, including energy materials, and manily sell finished products.

Of course, these are just. For, in addition to oil, cotton and coke, which make up a large proportion of deliveries to France, the Soviet side could sell far more finished industrial products, including high-technology commodities.

In a number of instances the better use of trade potential is also hindered by the fact that certain French companies are linked through licensing and technological agreements with firms in the United States, some of which are still discriminatory in trade with the USSR.

In an article devoted to trade between France and the USSR, L'HUMANITE wrote that commodity exchange could be increased through increased purchases of Soviet equipment and also mutually advantageous compensation deals. "A more resolute policy of cooperation with the USSR," the article says, "would make our economy less vulnerable to U.S. and West German pressure and to currency shiftings which are the cause of the feverish condition of Western trade.

The problem of the development of Soviet-French trade and economic ties also occupied a prominent place in our conversations with representatives of various sections of the French public. Answering our question about the prospects for such cooperation, Gaston Defferre, the mayor of Marseille, a well-known politician in the country and one of the leaders of the French Socialist Party, said that he advocates the development in every way of diverse relations with the USSR and the expansion of Marseille's links not only with Odessa, which is its twin, but also with other Soviet cities. As a former member of the resistance, our interlocutor knows what great sacrifices the Soviet people suffered for the sake of routing fascism and for the sake of the present peace. It is his conviction that the policy of detente which the Soviet Union is pursuing is creating favorable opportunities for broad international cooperation which accords with the profound national interests both of France and also of other countries.

"I know," G. Defferre said, "that the USSR, taking into account its system, will never attempt to colonize--in the economic sense of that word--the French market, as is being done by the United States through its transnational companies. Because of such a policy, many French enterprises have shut down."

The mutually advantageous nature of trade and economic ties with the USSR is invariably noted too in France's business circles. This applies first and foremost to representatives of firms which have already amassed experience of cooperation over a period of many years with Soviet organizations.

Jean-Baptiste (Dument), the head of the major cooperative association Interagra, which is engaged in the development and sale of agricultural products, declared in an interview with the newspaper LE MATIN: "I constantly have dealings with the Soviet Union and I judge the Soviet Union's policy to be a policy of mutual understanding among peoples, that is, a peace policy. This is also indicated--I can confirm this from my own experience--by the seriousness with which the Soviet Union approaches its commitments in the international market."

"In postwar years the Thomson firm has been as a whole one of the leading firms not just in France but in the West also in maintaining firm ties with the Soviet Union," recounts Jacques Prevot, one of the directors of the company. "The first major contract was concluded back in 1957 at the height of the cold war. For a firm producing electronic equipment at that time it was a bold step, almost a challenge. Now, summing up some results, it can be said that that contract and all subsequent ones have been beneficial for us and also, I hope, for the Soviet Union."

Thomson specialists participated in the development and production of equipment for the Secam color television system. The firm's apparatus has been installed at a number of Soviet airports. Now, on the eve of the 1980 Olympic games, Thomson is participating in modernizing the television center in Moscow. [paragraph continues]

In their turn, picture tubes, various components for televisions and also electronic and transistorized components go to that company's enterprises from Soviet plants.

"We intend to expand purchases of this kind," J. Prevot said, "because we are building our relations with your country on not a short-term but a long-term basis. And this requires the deepening of the atmosphere of cooperation."

And as a rule our other interlocutors observed that the successful development of trade, economic and other forms of cooperation between the USSR and France are a factor for stability and equilibrium in Europe.

...In France, just as everywhere else, fall is changing the appearance of the city parks and vast expanses of forest. It is turning the fields gold and generously endowing harvest to those who work hard in the orchards, vineyards, corn and vegetable plantations. While reaping the present harvest, resources and efforts must not be begrudged for the future. The thought occurs that the same must also be done for the development of international cooperation for mutual benefit and in the common interest.

PCI'S BERLINGUER TO VISIT FRANCE, USSR, YUGOSLAVIA

AU037004Y Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 3 October, ANSA--Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer is scheduled to leave Rome tomorrow for a swing through Paris, Moscow and Belgrade on the invitations of the French Communist Party, the Yugoslav League of Communists and the Soviet Party. According to a communique released today by Italian party headquarters, Berlinguer will meet with the heads of the three parties during his stay in each capital--French Party chief Georges Marchais, Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow and Yugoslav chief of state Josip Broz Tito.

The top items on the agenda for Berlinguer's round of talks, the communique reported, are international conditions with special reference to Europe, the present state of affairs as regards detente and international cooperation and problems connected with workers' movements and the Communist International. The head of the Italian party will be accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, from the Central Committee, the deputy chief of the party's office, and by Antonio Tato, the head of the party press office.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE TIES

LD041022Y Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, October 4, TASS--Nikolay Teterin, a TASS correspondent, reports:

The successful development of Soviet-Italian cooperation not only serves the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also contributes to deepening the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and throughout the world.

Trade and economic contacts between the USSR and Italy in an increasing degree take on the character of large-scale long-term cooperation. Last year Soviet-Italian goods turnover ran at over 1,880 million roubles. This was almost six percent more than in 1976. The extent of economic cooperation is also indicated by the fact that within a year the USSR and Italy exchange more than 120 delegations. The accumulated many-year experience in bilateral economic contacts allowed a transition to qualitatively new cooperation forms such as industrial coordination and specialisation, mutual participation in the construction and modernisation of enterprises, the conclusion of agreements on a compensation basis, and the founding of mixed firms.

A new company, Technicon, for joint engineering work, designing, the marketing of licences and technical patents opened in Genoa. Relations are developing with the Fiat and Montedison companies, the Snia Viscosa firm and the Finsider company.

The widening of business contacts with the Soviet Union today plays a considerable role for the Italian industry. As the Turin STAMPA wrote, the conclusion of the agreement to deliver large-diameter pipes to the USSR from the metallurgical works at Taranto "guarantees employment for 15,000 workers for five years.

This year, Emilio Roconi, secretary general of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, told the TASS correspondent, not only contacts grow stronger. The two sides in the first place, for new cooperation forms which would lead to a further development of bilateral economic relations. [sentence as received] The expansion of contacts, he said, must be based on deepening goods exchange between the two countries, and finding most advanced forms of mutual scientific-technical and industrial cooperation.

UK USING COMBAT AIRCRAFT, SHIPS IN 'FISH WAR' WITH EEC

LD031408Y Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] London, October 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

Planes of the British Air Force are patrolling almost round-the-clock the coastal areas of the North Sea. Combat ships are also used in patrolling. Britain is in a state of war with its Common Market partners. And though this is only "fish warfare", it is so acute and broad that London deemed it necessary to use combat planes and ships.

The conflict came in the wake of London's unilateral decision to bar its EEC partners from herring fishing off Scotland's shores and also in coastal waters of the Irish Sea.

Britain's partners considered the decision taken by London as violation of the principles of the EEC common fishing policy, based on equal access of trawlers into the coastal waters of all states, members of the "Nine".

The EEC headquarters warned Britain that serious consequences could come if she refuses to obey the common fishing policy. It is not ruled out that Britain will have to face the European court as defendant.

But London does not intend to resign its positions. A statement of the Ministry of Agriculture, circulated here on Monday, stresses in categorical terms that the ban on fishing remains in force, irrespective of Brussel's reaction. To prove that the British authorities do not intend to retreat, combat planes and ships were sent to the area of the North Sea to cut short the attempts of the partners to break the ban.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES EEC DELEGATION'S PEKING TALKS

LD031350Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--The political TASS commentator, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

Talks between representatives of the Chinese leadership and a delegation of the European Economic Community were concluded in Peking. According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES, the results of the talks confirmed the possibility of the broadest cooperation between the EEC and China.

Though the development of international commercial and economic partnership is usually regarded by observers as a natural matter, facilitating mutual understanding of peoples, the rapprochement between Peking and the EEC arouses quite different commentaries. And this is not surprising: It is well known that Peking presses for this rapprochement with a far-reaching aim, that the Common Market is for Peking, above all, a platform for the establishment of closer "cooperation" with the aggressive North Atlantic bloc which, according to the Maoists' calculations must become a kind of "backbone" for the "united front" they plan for struggle against the socialist countries, above all, the USSR.

At the same time Peking also seeks to exploit the "Common Market" for a break through to the NATO arsenals and through them to the earliest possible "build up" and expansion of its military-economic potential for aggressive hegemonistic purposes.

The fact that Peking's rapprochment with the EEC rests not so much on commercial-economic as on other designs of the Maoists was also confirmed in the current talks. It follows from the Western press that the Maoists emphasized in the talks that they were going to bring up the Chinese military potential to the "best world standards" by the year 2000. The head of the EEC delegation, summing up the results of the talks, said that they had been thoroughly notified of a program of "four modernizations" in China and that they thought Western Europe could make its contribution to the implementation of this program. Meanwhile it is common knowledge that the Maoist program of so-called "four modernizations" is a program whose cornerstone is "modernization of defence" i.e. further militarization of the country.

On the other hand, the ever increasing desire of certain Western quarters for a rapprochement with Peking is not only and not so much motivated by the expected profits for Western military and other corporations which "exploitation" of the Chinese market supposedly holds out, as by political interests. The foes of detente have long been regarding the Maoists as their allies in the struggle for aggravating tension, and they are highly impressed by the bluntly anti-Soviet trend of Peking's policy. The influence of those quarters is also distinctly felt inside the EEC: It is not without reason that way back in February 1978, immediately after the trade agreement between China and the EEC had been initialled, the Common Market headquarters in Brussels officially announced that the agreement did not envisage any restrictions on trade in "strategic commodities", thus reaffirming the consent of the leaders of the Nine to the sale of arms to the Peking militarists.

It was precisely after this that Peking's emissaries began actively roaming about EEC countries in search of arms. According to press reports, the Chinese lists of up-to-date arms and weaponry, which Peking wants to purchase in Western Europe and Japan, include no more no less than 5,000 items.

The real explanation of Peking's line for strengthening contacts with the EEC, which rests on the Maoists' desire for a rapprochement with NATO, for a big expansion of the Chinese military-economic potential, arouses serious anxiety of West European opinion. It has every reason to point out that encouragement of the militaristic ambitions and the arms gambles of Peking is highly dangerous, for China is a country which furiously attacks the very idea of detente, opposes any steps to curb the arms race, and loudly proclaims the "inevitability" and even "desirability" of another world war.

R. Cook, the British Labourite, who recently spoke at a session of the Assembly of the West European Union, said there was no reason to believe that the arms they were delivering to China would not be re-exported. China was already now helping Kampuchea against Vietnam.

They had no guarantees against the future use of these weapons against the West. Cook was obviously right in his statement.

Those Western quarters that bank on Peking's anti-Sovietism should bear in mind that the Maoist hegemonistic designs are a threat not only to the socialist countries. They are dangerous to all.

NORWEGIAN, SOVIET TRADE UNIONS ADVOCATE STRENGTHENED UNITY

LD041001Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of report "For Strengthening Trade Union Unity: On the Visit to the USSR of a Delegation of the Central Association of Norwegian Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Association of Norwegian Trade Unions [LO] headed by Leif Haraldseth, vice president of the LO, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU from 24 through 29 September. The delegation included Yngve Haakonsen, secretary of the LO; Rolf Hauge, chairman of the Paper Industry Workers' Trade Union; Claf Akselsen, chairman of the Wood Processing Industry Workers' Trade Union; and Odd-Kaare Kvalheim, chairman of the Telegraphists' Trade Union.

The delegation had meetings and talks with A.I. Shibayev, chairman of AUCCTU, and V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of AUCCTU. Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were A.M. Kanayeva, chairman of the Communications Workers' Trade Union Central Committee; N.K. Levashov, secretary of the Timber, Paper and Wood Processing Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee; and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department.

During the talks the representatives of AUCCTU and LO briefed each other on the activity of their countries' trade unions and the tasks facing the trade union movement in the Soviet Union and Norway. An exchange of opinions also took place on a wide range of questions concerning Soviet-Norwegian trade union ties and European trade union cooperation, as well as on several problems of mutual interest. On the initiative of the Norwegian Telegraphists' Trade Union certain problems concerning bilateral relations in this sector were particularly examined.

Stressing that contacts between the trade unions of countries with different sociopolitical systems are today an objective necessity, the sides expressed satisfaction with the state of trade union ties between the USSR and Norway and again confirmed their readiness to further extend them. The representatives of AUCCTU and LO came out in favor, in particular, of implementing bilateral measures, including measures through sector trade unions, devoted to questions of trade union work in improving the production environment.

The existence of friendly bilateral relations between AUCCTU and the trade uion centers of north European countries constitutes, in the opinion of AUCCTU and LO, a real basis for Soviet-Scandinavian trade union cooperation on a multilateral basis. Giving a positive assessment of existing experience in this sphere, the representatives of AUCCTU and LO stated that they will continue to promote the development of this cooperation.

The sides consider it necessary to take further steps toward strengthening the unity of Europe's trade unions irrespective of their political orientation and international allegiance. An important factor in achieving this goal is, as was noted at the talks, the European trade union conferences. Placing a high value on the results of the previous two conferences, the representatives of AUCCTU and LO advocated stepping up practical preparations for the third European trade union conference, which is to take place in 1979.

In discussing questions of the international situation the sides noted the proximity of the viewpoints of Soviet and Norwegian trade unions on certain topical problems. The representatives of the AUCCTU and LO, expressing satisfaction at the positive changes in the international arena, stated that they will promote the process of detente in the spirit of the agreements reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

AUCCTU and LO decisively condemn the continuing repressions in Chile and express their solidarity with the people of that country, who are waging a selfless struggle against the fascist junta and for their political and social rights and freedoms. They also support the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle against apartheid and for the elimination of national and racial inequality.

The talks between LO delegates and Soviet trade union leaders passed in a spirit of frankness, friendship and mutual respect.

The delegation went to Moscow and Sochi, visited the Moskomplektmebel Production Association and a communications center in Moscow, and familiarized themselves with the working and leisure conditions of Soviet people and the activity of trade unions in the USSR.

On 29 September the delegation left for home.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH IN PORTUGAL INTIMATES INTERFERENCE

LD031222Y Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, October 3, TASS--Influential NATO circles do not discontinue their attempts at intervention in the internal affairs of Portugal, a country now experiencing serious political difficulties. Further evidence of this was furnished by a speech the United States ambassador in Lisbon, R. Bloomfield, made to businessmen in the Portuguese capital. As follows from press reports, the high-ranking American diplomat, advertising in every way United States "aid," directly linked the possibility of its being granted with the demand that Portugal be guided in its foreign and military policy by allegiance to the North Atlantic alliance. He categorically emphasised that such Portugese allegiance to NATO, behind which lay bigger cooperation, above all, in the military sphere, could play a determining role in United States' relations with that country.

The United States ambassador also hinted that the United States was now also going to exert an ever bigger influence on Portugal's economic policy, calling, above all, for strengthening the positions of private capital. In this context, he insisted on wide access to American corporations in various branches of the Portuguese economy and also on the setting up of a firm basis for fresh capital investments in the private sector.

Political observers note that the United States ambassador made his speech, containing almost undisguised demands to official Lisbon, at the very height of the most acute and protracted government crisis since the April revolution of 1974. This confirms that Washington intends increasingly interfering in the internal affairs of that country.

Such United States strategems have not been resorted to for the first time. It will be recalled that several weeks ago, when the current political crisis was in its early stage, General A. Haig, the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, arrived in Lisbon. The press pointed out that his visit was also connected with the desire to influence political developments in Portugal.

SOVIET-SPANISH MEETING CONFIRMS FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

LD031443Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[L. Kamynin dispatch: "Business Relations Are Expanding"]

[Text] Madrid--Trade relations are developing successfully between the USSR and Spain. People here are increasingly seeing for themselves that the Soviet Union is a reliable trade patner and a good market for many Spanish goods.

New evidence of this is provided by the results of the fourth session of the Soviet-Spanish joint commission to check the course of the fulfillment of the 15 September 1972 trade agreement between our two countries--a session which has just ended in Madrid. In conversation with this correspondent the leaders of the delegations--A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Carlos Bustelo, Spanish deputy minister of trade--noted the fruitful character of the talks which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

In the year since the previous joint commission session in Moscow trade between our countries has increased and the contacts between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Spanish firms have been further strengthened. Carlos Bustelo noted with satisfaction that an appreciable increase in Spanish exports to the USSR has been achieved lately--something which has resulted in greater balance in Soviet-Spanish trade.

In the protocol which was signed the sides reaffirmed their readiness to contribute to further developing mutually advantageous trade and economic relations in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

STUTTGART CITY COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD031733Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--At the invitation of Moscow City Soviet, a Stuttgart City Council delegation headed by Ober-Buergermeister M. Rommel is visiting the Soviet capital.

During the visit to Moscow City Soviet, Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the gorispolikom, acquainted the FRG guests with the activities of the Soviet of People's Deputies and the development of the municipal economy.

Today the members of the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

The guests inspected the subway, visited areas where large-scale housing construction is in progress, saw the historic buildings and sights of the Kremlin, the armoury exhibition and an exhibition of the USSR diamond fund.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG POLITICIANS

LD031600Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Ivan Kebin, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Estonian SSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, is paying a return visit here at the invitation of the Bundesrat. The Soviet guests met Bundesrat members H. Koschnick, president of the Bremen Senat and mayor of Bremen, and W.L. Kiep, finance minister of Lower Saxony. Questions of relations between the USSR and the FRG, including Soviet-FRG economic cooperation have been discussed, along with problems of disarmament and the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The Soviet guests exchanged opinions on the situation of and development prospects for parliamentary links between the two countries with members of the Executive Committee of the board of the Bundestag's group for parliamentary links with the Soviet Union.

CONFERENCE ON MILITARY POLICY HELD BY FRG'S CDU

LD031115Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 7[illegible] p 1 LD

[Text] Bonn, 30 September, TASS--a conference has taken place here on problems of military policy, convened by the biggest West German bourgeois party--the Christian Democratic Union. The progress of the conference showed that the leaders of this opposition party have set themselves the goal, in the military sphere of "increasing the Bundeswehr's combat might." Associated with this is a further increase in military expenditure, which swallows up a significant part of state budgetary resources, equipping the West German Army with sophisticated types of weapons and granting Bundeswehr generals new command posts in NATO.

The demand was again heard at the conference for the NATO bloc to implement a "forward borders strategy'" the aggressive essence of which is aimed above all against the European socialist countries.

MOSCOW COMMENTARY ATTACKS HAIG COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD031546Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary: "The Wailings of General Haig"]

[Text] It is said that after a recent series of military exercises in the FRG, U.S. General Haig, commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, began to imitate Napoleon. Meticulous journalists noticed that the general had picked up the habit of crossing his arms on his chest and had begun to crumple his service cap so that it looked, albeit remotely, like the famous three-cornered hat. The general is obviously trying to give the impression of being a military leader who has won a major battle. And this is the part he was actively playing during his interview with the West German radio Sueddeutscher Rundfunk. Haig all but thought he was at the top of Trafalgar column, or at least on a stone pedestal. (?And what did the interviewers do but) step on the general's favorite vegetable. And how they stepped on it--squashing it completely! Either through simplemindedness or else through ignorance, they hit the nail on the head when they asked if NATO could live without the neutron weapon.

The official text of the report--and eyewitnesses, as is known, have the habit of seeing just what they are not supposed to see--says that at this point the general lost his majestic appearance. One talkative eyewitness even related that Haig turned into a plucked goose before his very eyes. The text of the reply given by Haig has also been plucked, by the way, which gives good reason for saying that the comparison was not far from the truth. And moreover, in the general's words one can clearly hear a nervous quivering mixed with wailing.

The mass campaign inspired by Moscow, Haig said--and these words were reproduced in a report distributed to the press--has compelled us at the moment to decline from taking a final decision about production of the neutron bomb, which, of course, would increase our military might. It is said that the general even furiously stamped his foot. In order to sweeten the pill, albeit a little, he said that the Moscow campaign was a mass one and could not be reckoned with.

According to certain reports, Haig fired a salvo against those who protest against the neutron bomb. But Sueddeutscher Rundfunk thought it best to delete this. For what does it matter to the general--he can allow himself [word indistinct]--but Rundfunk, however, has its prestige to think about, particularly when Haig completely ignores indisputable facts which show that Western Europe trade unions, democratic parties, church representatives and even many governments come out against the neutron bomb. General Haig is also aware of this and it is disturbing his mental equilibrium.

CAMP DAVID MAKES MIDEAST 'TENSER, MORE EXPLOSIVE'

LD031043Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military-political review by Col A. Leontyev and G. Musayelyan: "The Myths and Mines of Camp David"]

[Text] Since the Camp David conference the leading circles of the United States, Israel and Egypt have been attempting to convince everyone that the Egyptian-Israeli agreements are the path to peace in the Near East. But this is no more than a propaganda myth. It is no accident that the Arabs are resolutely rejecting the Camp David prescriptions and indignantly dissociating themselves from the "Near East Munich."

Looking at the essence of the Camp David agreements, the following picture emerges: Israel promises to return limited sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in the future and to eliminate its settlements there, while Egypt will conclude a peace treaty with Israel. But at the same time Tel Aviv intends to retain effective control over the remaining occupied Arab territories and to disregard the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Speaking in New York, Israeli Prime Minister Begin declared that Israel will retain its "military presence" on the West Bank and that Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel "as long as the Jewish people live." Begin asserted that he would not tolerate the creation of an independent Palestinian state and would not return the Golan Heights to Syria. As a DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent reports from Jerusalem, Israel intends to send thousands of new settlers into the occupied areas.

As-Sadat's attempts to convince the world that he defended Arab interests at Camp David fool no one. As-Sadat, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, effectively capitulated under pressure from U.S. and Israeli leaders and merely opened the door to a strengthening of the U.S. and Israeli military presence in that area. In particular, the Pentagon will construct air forces bases for Israel in the Negev Desert that will be aimed against the Arabs. Their cost will total about $1 billion. In return Israel suggested that its ports and the base at Haifa, which the U.S. 6th Fleet could use, be placed at U.S. disposal.

As far as Egypt is concerned, whatever is asserted in Cairo, its own positions have by no means improved as a result of the deal. Commentators note that Egypt did not even reserve the right to full sovereignty over the entire Sinai Peninsula. Thus even after the planned peace treaty with Israel is signed, Egypt is not permitted to keep its own troops in northern Sinai or to station no more than one division in the southern part of the peninsula. Egypt must use the airfields in Sinai only for civilian purposes while also handling Israel's aircraft. The promised withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula is not accompanied by guarantees of Egypt's security; at the Camp David talks, the Egyptian side agreed to the creation of demilitarized zones on the Sinai Peninsula alone. No such measures are envisaged on Israel's territory.

In short, with U.S. support Tel Aviv obviously intends to secure advantages in the balance of forces in the Near East at Egypt's expense in order to continue its annexationist, aggressive policy. This is also pointed out by S. ash-Shadhili, former chief of general staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces. The meeting at Camp David, he declared, is closely linked with Israel's strategic schemes. Tel Aviv is striving to "neutralize the Egyptian front to strike a blow against its eastern neighbors and then tackle Egypt once again." The Israeli Communist Party statement in this connection notes plainly that "there exists a serious danger that the Begin government is preparing another intervention in Lebanon and aggression against Syria under the cover of the Camp David agreements."

Commentators point out that dangerous plans were nurtured at Camp David for drawing other Arab countries into the compact in order to safeguard U.S. and Israeli strategic interests. And here, unscrupulous speculation about the mythical threat to the Near East peoples... from the USSR was brought into play. Noting that "the Russian threat occupied the fourth chair" at the trilateral talks in Camp David, the Washington POST writes that since this conference Israeli officials (with U.S. approval, of course) "have begun to talk about the possibility of concluding a military alliance between Israel and Egypt along with other Arab countries." Commentators reasonably ask: Wasn't the United States' recent decision to give $785 billion worth of military supplies to Israel and $750 billion worth to Egypt merely an attempt to safeguard these plans?

And so it is clear that the situation in the Near East has become still tenser, more explosive as a result of As-Sadat's capitulationist policy line and the compact at Camp David. Through their policy line of separate deals, Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo have essentially undermined the cause of a universal and just settlement of the Near East crisis.

U.S. SEEKING WEST BANK PALESTINIANS TO LEGITIMIZE OCCUPATION

LD031421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[A. Vasilyev dispatch: "Search for Conciliators"]

[Text] Cairo--As Israeli Radio reports, representatives of the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem are trying to arrange contacts with Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan. Their purpose is to find people who would agree to support the Camp David agreement and cooperate with the Israeli occupation authorities and with Egypt, acting as "representatives" of the Palestinian people. The Consulate has begun establishing these ties on the direct instructions from the U.S. State Department.

As is known, the overwhelming majority of the people of the occupied lands have sharply censured the Camp David agreements, which "legitimize" Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and deprive the Palestinian Arabs of their national rights. New confirmation of the Palestinians' position was provided by a recently disseminated statement by West Bank trade union organizations decisively rejecting these agreements.

IRAQI COMMAND COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID

LD021716Y Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 2, TASS--A statement of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, adopted after the joint meeting of the council and leadership of the Ba'th Party, has been published here.

Since the results of the separate Camp David meeting have been announced, the statement says, the Arab masses are deeply alarmed over their present and future due to the dangerous character of the meeting's outcome. Iraq has called for consultations in order to convene a summit Arab conference to draw up "effective joint steps to prevent any Arab state from taking any decision affecting the rights of the Arabs and fraught with the danger of splitting their unity".

The statement notes that Iraq has decided to join the "northern military front confronting Israel", to assign military contingents for this purpose.

Iraq has urged the Arab states possessing extensive financial means to create a national fund for financing the requirements of the western, northern and eastern fronts, and also the Palestine Liberation Organisation, for ensuring the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine in the occupied territories.

A mass demonstration of protest against the Camp David deal was held in the Iraqi capital. Thousands of students, factory and office workers, representatives of different trade union and public organisations of the country marched through the central streets of the city. They condemned wrathfully the capitulationist course of the Egyptian President as-Sadat, which contradicts the national interests of the Arab peoples.

BEGIN SAYS PEACE WOULD WEAKEN POSITION OF SYRIA, JORDAN

LD031552Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 3, TASS--Israel's premier, Menachem Begin, said in a Paris MATCH interview that the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt would weaken the position of Syria and Jordan. He emphasized that full agreement had been reached at Camp David that the Israeli troops and the Israeli paramilitary settlements would be retained on the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip even after the five-year transitional period while Jerusalem would always be an undivided city under undivided Israeli control.

Local observers point out that the haste with which American diplomacy and Israel seek formally to seal the separate Camp David deal is explained by the weak foundations it rests on. It is precisely from this viewpoint that they assess the talk between the foreign ministers of Israel and Egypt, scheduled to open in Washington on October 21th with the participation of United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

COMMENTARY HITS AS-SADAT'S SPEECH AT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

LD031709Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Obstructing the Middle East Settlement?"]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has once again attempted to justify his unilateral, capitulatory course, which has been crowned by the anti-Arab Camp David deal. In plain view of the Arabs and the world public, he devoted a large portion of his speech at the emergency session of the Egyptian People's Assembly for this specific purpose. In this wordy speech As-Sadat, for example, denied that the Camp David agreements conflicted with the well-known decisions of the Arab summit conferences in Rabat and Algiers, which recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. As-Sadat's claims have come at a time when the Arab world has rejected indignantly the Camp David decisions because they specifically totally disregard the PLO and its right to represent the Palestinians.

After the Camp David meeting, President Carter once again described the PLO as a terrorist organization and rejected the possibility of PLO participation in the Middle East settlement. We need not mention Begin's posture, which is still based on rejecting any form of PLO participation in the Middle East negotiations. What is important is that the Egyptian president, when he stood next to Begin's side and his protector overseas, opened up a broadside of criticism against those who are firmly defending the Palestinians' rights. This concerns the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, of which--together with Syria, Algeria, Libya and the PDRY--the PLO is a member. As-Sadat has claimed that the front and the Soviet Union are blocking the way to the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

What is this peace? Naturally, the Egyptian president has remained silent about this because what is involved here is not just any peace but one based on U.S.-Israeli conditions.

It is noteworthy that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Soviet Union are not the only ones who have rejected such a capitulationist peace. It is known that the peace outlined at the Camp David meeting has been rejected by Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and nearly the rest of the Arab world. Iraq has called on all Arabs to march against such a peace through capitulation. As-Sadat resembles the soldier in a well-known Russian adage who was completely out of step with the others yet claimed to be the only one in step.

It is very clear that the capitulatory Camp David deal cannot lead to the establishment of peace. On the contrary, the Egyptian president, who has given the aggressor new concessions, by (?his independent actions has blocked) and banished the prospects for peace in the Middle East. Camp David has once again and finally convinced the Arabs and their sincere friends that the way to real peace is not through separate deals but through collective efforts by all parties concerned, naturally including the PLO.

PRAVDA REPORTS CAIRO MEETING COMMEMORATING AN-NASIR

LD031103Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Cairo, 29 September, TASS--"We Are Against Peace American-Style!"; "We Will Not Allow 'Peace' To Be Imposed on Us by Force, Since This Would Mean Our Capitulation to the Enemy Who Is Occupying Our Land!"--these slogans quoting the words of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, outstanding figure in the Arab world, hung in the hall where a meeting devoted to the eighth anniversary of the death of Egypt's first president was held.

Opening the meeting Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, chairman of the National Progressive Party and one of J.'A. an-Nasir's closest comrades in arms, noted the late president's outstanding services in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. The president of the country always resolutely rebuffed all intrigues by the forces of imperialism and Zionism that attempted to bring the young state to its knees and transform it into a center of their influence in the Near East.

However since his death, K. Muhyi ad-Din continued, a campaign aimed at deliberately distorting the late president's revolutionary principles has begun in Egypt. The country's new leadership has embarked on an overt alliance with the forces of international imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

PHALANGISTS' REGISTRATION PLAN HASTENS 'PARTITIONING'

LD291441Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI correspondent A. Alekseyev dispatch written specially for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "Plans for the Partition of Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut--The Phalangists together with their Israeli advisers are doing everything possible to create in the south of the country an "independent canton" which, according to their plans, is to be the first administrative unit of a so-called "free republic of Lebanon."

A few days ago all the population centers under rightwing control were inspected by Sa'd Haddad, commander of the Phalangist detachments in the south. He was accompanied by one Ja'far who, as it later transpired, is an Israeli intelligence officer. After their arrival orders drawn up according to all the rules of "staff culture" and typed on good paper appeared in the village streets.

According to these orders, all inhabitants of South Lebanese population centers under the control of rightwing forces must undergo registration before 31 October this year and obtain an identify card different from the general Lebanese type. Only people who obtain this document will be able to travel within the region. People who have obtained the new card will be entitled to visit Israel for a period of 3 days without special permission. Those who refuse to undergo registration, the order says, will be subjected to the most serious punishment.

These separatist actions by the leader of the South Lebanese Phalangists which are being perpetrated with Tel Aviv's support are arousing the legitimate indignation of all decent forces in Lebanese society. Progressive forces regard them as a major new step along the path of partitioning the country.

It is characteristic that the arbitrary registration of the inhabitants of South Lebanon by rightwing Christian elements and their introduction of "new-type" cards are occuring at the same time as a broad campaign for "total decentralization" mounted by the extreme rightwing Qata'ib and National Liberal parties in Beirut and certain regions of the country which are under their control.

In the language of R. al-Jumayyil and C. Sham'un, the leaders of these parties, the idea of "decentralization" incorporates not only the administrative and economic independence of the provinces from the central government but also recognition of the creation of military formations (of rightwing Christians--editor's note) as a "fait accompli" and even the granting to governors of the right to decide certain foreign policy issues. If it is considered that the more economically developed center and north are populated largely by Christians, it is not difficult to conclude that the rightwing forces are talking of "decentralization" while pursuing farreaching aims.

The presence in the country of inter-Arab security forces consisting mainly of Syrian subunits is a formidable obstacle in the way of partitioning Lebanon. In connection with the expiry of the mandate for their stay in the country which is coming up in October, rightwingers are operating under the slogan of Syrian troop withdrawal which are there at the request of the lawful Lebanese Government.

It is not difficult to guess that if this demand is met, Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un and their entourage will gain the opportunity to create administrative organs there and to "legitimize" the presence of armed troops as forces to safeguard "security." This will further enable them to totally escape the control of the legitimate government and to form part of the so called "free republic of Lebanon," plans which were mentioned above.

As on previous occasions when the country's internal situation has deteriorated, the Israelis are stepping up provocations on its southern borders. According to news agency reports Tel Aviv has massed over 60,000 soldiers and officers, in a state of full combat readiness, along Lebanon's southern border and the Golan Heights. It is noted in Lebanon that this is the biggest grouping of forces which Israel has established since the 1973 October war.

"The south is an open door for winds from Camp David." This is how Muhsin Ibrahim, general secretary of the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces, described the possible consequences for Lebanon of the recent triangular meeting. In an attempt to secure As-Sadat's total capitulation Israel is trying to deal a fresh blow to the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and the Palestinian resistance movement. Local reaction's plans to split Lebanon and weaken it play into the hands of the Arabs' enemies--Zionism and imperialism, M. Ibrahim stressed.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD032026Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--A delegation of the All-Arab People's Congress led by 'Umar al-Hamdi, the congress secretary general, stayed in the Soviet Union from September 38th to October 3rd at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The congress representatives had meetings and talks at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, the editorial office of the newspaper PRAVDA, the Television and Radio-Broadcasting Committee, the NOVOSTI press agency, with representatives of the capital's public circles. They visited Leningrad. The delegation was received at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation of the General Arab People's Congress familiarised representatives of the Soviet public with the firm and consistent stand of the progressive forces aimed at upholding the just cause of the Arab peoples against the reactionary and proimperialist Camp David deal, told them about the tasks of the organisation in the prevailing situation, about the efforts exerted to rally the Arab peoples together in order to thwart the separatist plans and to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East.

Special attention was devoted to the need of further supporting the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine and the national-patriotic forces in the Lebanon.

The delegation of the All-Arab People's Congress highly assessed the stand of the Soviet Union, which sides invariably and consistently with the just cause of the Arab peoples and expressed resolution to work for the strengthening of relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Arab states.

The representatives of the Soviet public circles expressed resolute support to the efforts of the General Arab People's Congress aimed at strengthening the unity of the progressive Arab forces on an anti-imperialist foundation, creating a united front of struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in the Middle East.

The representatives of the All-Arab People's Congress and of the Soviet public circles expressed the conviction that cooperation between the congress and Soviet public organisations would develop extensively and grow deeper.

Head of Delegation Interviewed

LD031918Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, October 3, TASS--We highly appreciate the stand of the Soviet Union, which always consistently comes out on the side of Arab peoples and rejected the Camp David deal, newsmen were told by 'Umar Halif al-Hamdi, head of the delegation of the Arab People's Congress. Such a stand was vividly reflected in the speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev in Baku.

Our visit was a success, said 'Umar Halif al-'Hamdi. We could see once again that the USSR is an ally of the Arab nation in the just struggle against international imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. The visit served towards strengthening and developing friendship between the Arab and Soviet people, noted the head of the delegation, which has left for the GDR today and is to visit Poland then.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON CYPRIOT INDEPENDENCE DAY

Efforts to Thwart Solution

LD031503Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy dispatch: "Island of Courage"]

[Text] Nicosia--On 1 October the Republic of Cyprus celebrates its national holiday--Independence Day.

The formation of a sovereign and independent state in Cyprus was an important step in the history of its national development. It not only accorded with the interests of Cypriots--both Greeks and Turks--but also served the cause of consolidating peace and security in the East Mediterranean.

However, immediately after the proclamation of independence the Cypriots were forced to wage a persistent struggle against imperialist conspiracies aimed at eliminating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot state and at transforming the island into an obedient tool of NATO. Intrigues, antigovernment plots, terror and blatant interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign republic, including armed invasion, have been a heavy burden on the shoulders of Cypriots.

As a result of the well-known events of the summer of 1974 which were provoked by imperialist circles, Cyprus has been effectively dismembered into two parts. The abnormal situation caused by artificialy dragging out a political settlement of the Cyprus issue, by the presence of foreign troops on the island and by the behind-the-scenes intrigues of the United States and NATO ringleaders which continue to this day has persisted for more than 4 years now on Cyprus.

Utilizing the difficulties which have arisen at the intercommunial talks on Cyprus, the opponents of a free and independent Cyprus are striving, through evasion of the well-known UN resolutions, to impose on the Cypriot people their own versions of a "solution" of the crisis--versions whose main aim is to reaffirm NATO presence on the island and to create one more military bridgehead in the East Mediterranean area.

The onslaughts by domestic reactionary forces which have become more frequent lately represent an equally serious danger to the fate of the island state. The recently discovered antigovernment plot, the seizure of Nicosia Jail by members of the EOKA-B underground terrorist organization and the organization of slanderous campaigns against the leaders of the Cypriot state are evidence of this.

Opposing the independent policy line pursued by the Cypriot Government, these forces are fighting for the adoption of the West's proposals and are assuming the unsavory role of the champions of NATO's plans in Cyprus itself.

However, these reactionary plans are doomed to failure. Here in Cyprus you can see for yourself that the Cypriots are fully determined to defend their homeland's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. As President S. Kiprianou of Cyprus recently declared, the republic's government will continue resolutely to oppose any attempts to impose on Cyprus a version of a solution which bypasses the United Nations and its resolutions on Cyprus. It is only provided that the self-sufficiency, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus are preserved, he pointed out, that the defense of the rights of all Cypriots without exception--both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots--can be insured.

The Soviet Union's well-known proposal regarding the convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus under UN aegis has been rated highly on Cyprus.

As E. Papaioannou, general secretary of Cyprus' Restorative Party of the Working People (AKEL), declared in conversation with your correspondent, the convening of such a conference could be of great importance for insuring an international guarantee of the independence of the Cypriot state. The Soviet Union, like the other socialist countries, he stressed, is giving the Cypriot people real support not in words, but in deeds in their struggle for an independent, sovereign and demilitarized Cyprus with territorial integrity.

Drobkov Commentary

LD031141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov report: "Destiny of the Republic"]

[Text] Nicosia, September--"A green-gold leaf which has fallen in the sea" is what the Cypriots call their motherland in one of their songs. The accuracy of the poetic comparison is particularly evident from a bird's eye view. Swooping over the sea, the aircraft comes in to land at Larnaca International Airport and the sun-tempered gold of the Cypriot valleys with rows of gently sloping hills surrounded by the blue of the Mediterranean and the dark green of the Pince forests on the mountain spurs are revealed all at once to the eye.

On the ground all these colors supplement each other in a picture of Cyprus as complex as the patterns of the local lacemakers. All colors except one--the reddish rust of the barbed wire which for the fifth year now divides the island into the "north," controlled by the administration of the Turkish Cypriot community, and the "south" controlled by the republic's lawful government. Minefields, fortifications and no man's land zones guarded by soldiers of almost 10 nationalities extend along thr rows of barbed wire. Rusty iron, mines and machine gun nests break the living tissue of the green-gold leaf.

In Cyprus's capital, Nicosia, the artificial division of the island republic appears with dramatic impact. A zone of abandoned buildings extends straight through the city quarters. The empty sockets of windows gape with occasional remaining fragments of glass. The walls have been shelled and pitted by bullets.

"The city remains divided into two parts, Lelos Dimitriadis, mayor of Nicosia, says. "For this reason it is growing and developing abnormally. The influx of homeless people has created a housing problem. Refugee camps still exist in the environs of Nicosia."

The city hall is only a few hundred meters from areas mutilated by war. The Cypriot parliament is even closer to them. Here, in the office of parliamentary chairman Alekos Mikhailidhis, we spoke of the prospects of a settlement of the island republic's complex problems engendered in 1974 by the antigovernment putsch and foreign armed intervention.

"It may be siad that the situation on the part of the island controlled by the government is better than before," A. Mikhailidhis noted. "Many economic questions have been resolved, the problems of organizing thr refugees and involving them in normal life are gradually being solved. But lack of progress in the matter of a political settlement of the Cyprus crisis cannot fail to alarm us. The proposals submitted so far by the Turkish side are deemed unacceptable by the Cypriot Government and parliament. At the same time the administration of the Turkish Cypriot community is refusing to accept the settlement terms proposed by the republic's government."

The chairman of the Cypriot parliament pointed to the importance of expanding the international movement in support of Cyprus' just cause and the need for the further internationalization of the Cyprus problem. He expressed support for the well-known Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. "Both in the United Nations and in the international arena in general the Soviet Union has always supported Cyprus," A. Mikhailidhis noted. "Political and economic relations are developing successfully between our countries and we hope they will strengthen for the benefit of our peoples."

The need to seek ways of overcoming the Cyprus crisis on the basis of the UN decision has also been frequently stated by Cyprus President S. Kiprianou. This demand, supported by the broadest strata of the island's population, is becoming particularly topical now. After all it is no secret that certain circles in the West and above all the NATO generals are counting on breaking the will of the Cypriots and imposing on them their own version of a "settlement" according to NATO's strategic interests in the Mediterranean.

"As before, the imperialists are striving overtly or covertly to partition the island and transform it into a NATO strongpoint on the approaches to the Near East," Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of AKEL says. "For this sake they are continuing their subversive actions against the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus and against the policy of nonalinement pursued by the country. Their accomplices are domestic reactionary forces and the EOKA-B underground terrorist organization. That is why our party, while exposing the imperialists intrigues, advocates a solution of the problem in accordance with UN resolutions and demands that the Cypriot state machinery be purged of reactionary elements, that unrepentant putshists be punished and that the terrorist underground be eliminated. We strive consistently to strengthen the unity of action of all democratic patriotic forces for the sake of a just settlement of the crisis and a rebuff to NATO's importunities."

Comrade E. Papaioannou particularly notes the importance of the principles and consistent support by the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces for Cyprus' struggle. "Cyprus' people," the AKEL general secretary said, "have always known that Lenin's great country is on their side."

Indeed, the history of Cyprus, which achieved independence only in 1960, has been full of grim trials. And at every crucial stage of Cypriot history the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have firmly defended the sovereignty and unity of Cyprus and supported the policy of nonalinement which it pursues.

Cyprus is well aware of and values this consistent aid and support. As they greet their national holiday celebrated on 1 October--Cyprus independence day--Cypriots are proclaiming their determination to continue the struggle for a peaceful and just future of the republic.

CYPRUS EDUCATION MINISTER HIGHLY RATES VISIT TO USSR

LD031638Y Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 3, TASS--Wherever he went in the Soviet Union, everywhere Soviet people, from common workers to statesmen, displayed sincere solidarity with Cyprus and the just struggle of its people. A statement to this effect was made by Education Minister of Cyprus Khrisostomos Sofianos upon his return from the Soviet Union, where he was on an official visit.

The friendship of the Soviet people with the people of Cyprus is a natural result of the consistent and disinterested [word indistinct] given by the Soviet Union to Cyprus. The Cypriots, the minister said, highly value the Soviet Union's support in their struggle for independence and unity of their state.

Kh. Sofianos highly evaluated the USSR's achievements in the field of public education. In the USSR, he said, education is the subject of special concern for the Soviet state and has achieved impressive results.

The education minister of Cyprus expressed confidence that cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union in the field of education and culture will further develop.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. INTENTIONS IN CYPRUS

LD1811107 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--Convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus under the United Nations auspices, such is the real way of settling the Cyprus problem on the basis of respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, its policy of non-alignment. This conclusion is made in PRAVDA by Nikolay Moroshnik who comments on incessant intrigues of NATO powers concerning Cyprus.

The recent visit to Cyprus by counsellor of the U.S. Department of State, M. Nimetz, PRAVDA's commentator writes, confirmed again the United States striving to decide the Cyprus issue outside the United Nations, while the attempts to combine Nimetz's mission with the efforts of the United Nations look inappropriate ever more so since the United States in the past put every obstacles to the adoption of U.N. resolutions on the Cyprus issue.

At the same time, it is hardly an accident, the commentator writes, that the visit of the U.S. representative coincided with the intensification of the efforts of certain circles in Cyprus and beyond it that come out for partitioning of the island. It is no secret that precisely these plans have long been harboured by strategists of the North Atlantic bloc and their transoceanic inspirers who do not like peaceful independent policy of the Cyprus leadership.

The Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus, the commentary says, must be given the opportunity to decide the questions of internal system of their state without any outside interference.

As to various "initiatives" now taken by the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic bloc, their purpose, as the newspaper KHARAVYI notes justly, is to place the Cyprus issue in the new framework, under the umbrella of the Department of State and NATO.

SOMALI ARMS BUILDUP COULD CREATE 'FURTHER CONFLICT'

LD032038Y Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Aleksandr Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Somalia's attack on its neighbor, Ethiopia, brought genuine pressure to bear on the Somali economy. The last war inflicted damage on the life and economy of Somalia. The termination of the cooperation between Somalia and the socialist countries, which condemned its aggressive policy, brought to a standstill the implementation of major projects that were of great importance to the Somali economy.

If the results of Muhammad Siad Barre's visit and the statements made by Somali leaders are studied, it can be seen that the Somali Government has no intention of building peace. Seeking the arms it needs, the Somali Government has turned to countries that were formerly its enemies when Somalia was still pursuing a revolutionary policy. These countries include the reactionary Arab regimes, China--which has been disgraced by its misleading policy toward independent African states--and also the Western imperialists. When war was raging on the Horn of Africa, the Western countries did not dare openly support the aggressor, but rather found another way of supplying arms to Somalia.

They also showed that they could legally supply Somalia with the arms it needs if that country (?bowed) to them. Now that these arms are being given to Somalia it is clear that the demands have been met.

We are very hopeful, said Muhammad Siad Barre, that Western countries will give us the arms we need.

Commentators believe that French warships will be allowed into the port of Berbera and U.S. Indian Ocean naval vessels will now have a base. The realization of this plan is in keeping with the West's keen desire for bases in the Horn of Africa.

For the arms race it is pursuing, Somalia puts up a smokescreen by talking of danger from its neighbors. But these countries have repeatedly said that they claim no land from Somalia, and Mogadiscio has not yet abandoned its program of creating a greater Somalia by annexing its neighbors. Therefore, the new arms supplies to Somalia are of concern to its neighbors and all peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Kenyan papers have on several occasions noted that all military aid to Somalia will always be interpreted as being against Kenya's security. Other east African countries have also stated that the arms being supplied to Somalia can spark further conflict in the region.

ANGOLAN TU URGES DEFENSE OF 'REVOLUTIONARY GAINS'

LD031652Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, October 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Raikerus writes:

It is only the socialist way of development and unbreakable (?unity) with the countries of the socialist community that can ensure the People's Repuhlic of Angola real independence, social progress, happiness and well-being of the working people. Under the guidance of the MPLA-Workers' Party, the Angolan people has chosen the road of socialist development and shall never turn from that road, says the final declaration of the national conference of the national union of the working people of Angola.

The document urges the Angolan people to tirelessly strengthen fraternal links with the countries of the socialist community, and above all, with the Soviet Union and revolutionary Cuba, to back their policy of peace and relaxation of international tension.

The conference was attended by about 400 trade union activists from all provinces of the republic. They considered and adopted new rules of the national union of the working people of Angola, which envisages the upbringing of the working people in the spirit of devotion to the policy of the MPLA-Workers' Party, the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The delegates summed up the results of the union's activities in three years of independence and shaped, in accordance with the decision of the 1st party congress, the objectives of the Angolan trade unions (?in the constructive) stage.

Present at the conference among guests of honour were representatives of trade unions of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries, envoys of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity and the liberation movements in the south of Africa.

The conference called upon all Angolan working people to be active in labour and to vigorously defend the revolutionary gains. In a special resolution, the national union of the working people of Angola reaffirmed full solidarity of the working class of Angola with the heroic struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa against racism and apartheid. The national union of the working people of Angola declared support of the struggle waged by the peoples of Chile, Nicaragua and a number of other Latin American countries against tyranny and fascist dictatorships.

The conference emphasized the militant solidarity of the Angolan working people with the heroic people of Vietnam who resolutely fights against aggression in Indochina, and also against the Peking leadership's hegemonic and expansionist policy. The conference demanded the immediate release of all Israeli-occupied Arab lands and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

At the final meeting the participants in the conference were greeted by the chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the republic Agostinho Neto. He urged all trade union members, all working people to actively contribute to the construction of a new, really socialist Angola.

MASS MEETINGS HELD IN ETHIOPIA IN SUPPORT OF PMAC

LD040846Y Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, October 4, TASS--Mass meetings in support of the policy of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia are now held in all provinces of the country. Workers of industrial enterprises, employees and members of peasants' associations proclaim their resolve to strengthen unity and cohesion in the struggle against internal and external reaction. They emphasize their readiness to uphold the gains of the revolution, to create in the country a new society of social justice and equality.

GROWING TIES BETWEEN ISRAEL, S. AFRICA A 'SERIOUS THREAT'

LD031616Y Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

["Dangerous Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, October 3, TASS--Tel Aviv and Pretoria signed an agreement on large deliveries of South African coal to Israel. This was reported by the American magazine COAL AGE.

Such reports do not cause surprise. It is known that long-standing relations exist between Tel Aviv and Pretoria. The volume of trade between the two countries, without taking into consideration the volume of trade in armaments and diamonds, rose from three million dollars in 1961 to 120 million dollars in 1977. And what imparts a [word indistinct] (?sinister) nature to these relations is that they develop not only in the sphere of trade and economy. In violation of the United Nations sanctions, Tel Aviv is secretly supplying the latest armaments to the South African racist regime. Military delegations from Pretoria regularly visit Tel Aviv to study "Israel's military strategy." Israeli instructors help the racists train "specialists in anti-guerilla warfare." Special concern of the world public is caused by reports that Israel is helping the Republic of South Africa create its own nuclear weapons.

Political [word indistinct] between Israel and the Republic of South Africa is growing, too. Tel Aviv (?favoured) the racist political farce of granting spurious independence to the Bantustans of Transkei and Bophuthatswana that was condemned by practically all countries. Tel Aviv and Pretoria give each other diplomatic backing in the effort to arrest the growth of the political isolation of Israel and the Republic of South Africa in the international arena.

This alliance that constitutes a serious threat to security of African and Arab countries is based on the similarity of the racist doctrines of apartheid and Zionism and is rooted in the aggressive foreign policy course of both countries.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL AFRICAN MEDIA COOPERATION--The minister for orientation, radio broadcasting and television of the Central African Empire, Barthelemy Yangongo, has been in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. An agreement on cooperation was signed on Monday. It provides for exchange of television films and radio programs about the life of the people of the two countries, music and programs about folk art. The same day a protocol was signed on developing cooperation between the Soviet news agency TASS and the information agency, ACAP. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD]

PRAVDA TEXT OF KOSYGIN MESSAGE TO TUVALU PREMIER

LD031159Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Toalipi Lauti, prime minister of Tuvalu:

Mr prime minister, please accept my sincere congratulations to the people of Tubalu and my wishes for their progress and prosperity on the path of independent development on the occasion of the proclamation of Tubalu's independence.

Unswervingly following the policy of equality and self-determination for all people and advocating the development of friendship and cooperation among all countries, the Soviet Government recognizes Tuvalu as an independent and sovereign state and expresses its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

[Signed] A. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

TEXT OF CPSU MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

LD031445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Third Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia [SPA]:

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Third SPA Congress and to all members and supporters of the party and wishes them success in the work of the congress.

The SPA is the heir and continuer of the best traditions of the Marxist-Leninist forces of the Australian workers movement. Its loyalty to the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, its creative application under the conditions of Australian reality in the name of the interests of the people and its consistent defense of communist principles have strengthened the authority of the SPA.

Champions of peace and fighters against imperialism value highly the SPA's efforts aimed at developing the movement to strengthen peace in the Indian Ocean region, to deepen international detente, to oppose the arms race and to ban the production of neutron weapons and all other means of mass destruction. Our country's communists know well that the SPA actively advocates the internationalist cohesion of the international communist and workers movement in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the SPA further cohesion of its party ranks and the broadening and deepening of ties with the masses and with all its country's democratic forces.

May the friendship between the peoples of Australia and the Soviet Union strengthen!

Long live the communists' great banner--Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

MALAYSIAN DELEGATION VISITS SUPREME SOVIET, FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD020821Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 27 September a meeting took place at the USSR Supreme Soviet with members of a delegation of Malaysian parliamentarians led by Sa'id Nasir Bin Ismail, speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.O. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, familiarized the guests with the activity and structure of the supreme organ of power, its chambers, the standing commissions of the chambers and the rights and obligations of the deputies.

The head of the Malaysian parliamentary delegation said that Malaysian-Soviet relations are developing successfully on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. The guest said that the positions of the two countries are close or coincide on a number of topical international problems. He expressed confidence that the exchange of legislative delegations will promote the further development of ties between Malaysia and the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies N.I. Maslennikov, M.A. Prokofyev, M.F. Sisin and G.A. Zhukov.

On the same day a conversation with the Malaysian parliamentarians took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry. A luncheon in honor of the guests was given on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Received by Niyazbekov

LD021347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 28 September, S.B. Niyazbekov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a Malaysian parliamentary delegation headed by Sa'id Nasir Bin Ismail, speaker of the House of Representatives.

During the friendly conversation, questions connected with the further expansion of bilateral, interparliamentary ties and certain contemporary international problems were broached.

The members of the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall.

The guests visited V.I. Lenin's office and apartment in the Kremlin, which are preserved as a museum, and the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

The delegation left the Soviet Union later that day. The visit was extremely useful and important, Sa'id Nasir Bin Ismail declared in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. We learned a great deal about the Soviet people and their great objectives which are aimed at enhancing the well-being of the people and at strengthening friendship with the peoples of other countries. We sensed the Soviet people's tremendous desire for peace.

The head of the delegation expressed his conviction that the visit will serve to further expand and deepen ties between the legislatures and countries.

SOUTH KOREA ENLISTS WESTERN SUPPORT IN MILITARIZATION DRIVE

LD031055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Shelkov article: "Enlisting Support"]

[Text] According to British press reports, Britain and South Korea intend to sign a so-called "memorandum on mutual understanding." This document will touch on "questions of mutual security" and, the FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper considers, will permit the two countries to embark on direct talks on the sale of British weapons for the South Korean Army.

Plans for military cooperation between London and Seoul have existed for a long time. However, they have begun to develop particularly intensively since the United States declared its intention of withdrawing its troops from South Korea in the early 1980's. And although many politicians and the press in several Far Eastern countries are skeptical about the prospects of a reduction in the American military presence in that region, the Pak Chong-hui clique has no objection to enlisting the support of other major imperialist states.

As the British newspapers note, this support is necessary to the Seoul rulers if they are to implement the "program for improving the country's armed forces" and achieve independence from importing all types of weapons except the most complex in a few years. This program is aimed at continuing the rapid militarization of South Korea and stepping up Seoul's military preparations. The implementation of the planned measures would accord in the best possible way with the interests of those reactionary imperialist circles which do not want to abandon the "two Koreas" policy or attempts to prolong the existence of the Seoul regime, which nurtures aggressive plans.

It must be said that it is obviously no accident that South Korea has chosen Britain as its partner in the "memorandum on mutual understanding." In recent years numerous applications pestering for combat hardware have met with a particularly warm reception and understanding on the banks of the Thames. London holds special arms fairs for the convenience of such visitors. A publicity "cruise" has even been organized on the British Navy's ship Tarbatness, on board which examples of British weapons being offered for sale are displayed.

It is indisputable that the military-industrial complex of Western states will always find mutual understanding with reactionary regimes, in whatever part of the globe. However, such mutual understanding contradicts the interests of the peoples of the security of individual states and for the stability of international ties as a whole.

JAPANESE-CHINESE MILITARY CONTACTS REVIEWED

OW011256Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Afonin commentary: "China's Sinister Design To Purchase Weapons From Capitalist Countries"]

[Text] Nowadays, Chinese delegations can be seen touring various military bases in many capitalist countries in search of the latest weapons for the Chinese Armed Forces.

The Peking leadership avowedly regards war as a natural phenomenon and--in opposition to current major trends--is preparing for a new, major war as one of its basic policies.

As a matter of fact, China is the only country in the world which champions war. The Chinese leadership is trying to send the world back to the days of the cold war, intensify military conflicts and force other countries to resort to armed force, instead of trying to resolve international issues by peaceful means. Therefore, Peking's policy is potentially dangerous. Some day it may boomarang on those countries which are in favor of helping China to modernize its armed forces and threaten their own security. Peking's arms buildup plan contradicts the peace-loving countries' efforts to deepen detente and halt the arms race. The PRC's plan is hostile to the cause of peace.

It has become clear that, in promoting relations with other countries, the Peking leadership stresses how much those countries can contribute to modernizing the Chinese Armed Forces. In this respect, the Sino-Japanese relationship is no exception. Immediately after the signing of the so-called Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty--and before the treaty was even ratified--China sent Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, to Japan. Meeting with leaders of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF] and visiting a group of Japanese war industry firms, Chang clearly indicated that Peking regarded his visit to Japan as the start of closer contacts between the armed forces of the two countries.

The fact that Japanese-Chinese military contacts were strengthened immediately after the signing of the Peace and Friendship Treaty clearly proves that the treaty is dangerous to peace in the Far East. It has helped to awaken those who had believed in Peking's hypocritical pretext for its constantly changing attitude toward peace.

Some of the leftist forces in Japan supported the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty because they believed in Peking's avowed desire for everlasting friendship and peace with Japan. Now, however, the democratic forces clearly understand what kind of friendship and peace Peking is proposing to Japan. Somehow, Peking appears to believe that its full support for the U.S.-Japanese security treaty and its persistent demand for Japan's military buildup amount to peace.

To Peking, friendship means Japan's assistance in bolstering the potential of China's war industry. Needless to say, Peking's policy contradicts the demands of the democratic forces in Japan on all these questions. Peking is extending undisguised support to the reactionary forces in Japan to legislate so-called emergency laws. No doubt, the Peking leadership wants Japan to become a military power capable of helping China with its military buildup program. Peking is trying to use the Peace and Friendship Treaty for this goal.

MEDIA'S ROLE IN PROMOTING JAPANESE-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP NOTED

OW011146Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Afonin commentary: "Role of Information in Soviet-Japanese Relations"]

[Excerpts] Regrettably, they say in Japan that the Japanese people are either distrustful or afraid of the Soviet Union. This was pointed out in a lengthy 25 August article by Egawa of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN foreign news department. Egawa noted that, in contrast, the Soviet people are predominantly friendly toward the Japanese people.

Of course, the Japanese people's friendship toward the Soviets, their neighbor, was promoted as Soviet-Japanese relations became deeper and the true nature of the Soviet Union gained wider publicity in Japan. A majority of the Japanese people still have a biased view of the Soviet Union, and there is no denying that this biased view is quite deep-rooted.

In this connection, one naturally asks why there is such a wide difference in attitudes between the Soviet and Japanese peoples toward their respective neighbor. The reason does not lie in the ethnic differences of the two peoples. A prejudice against the Soviet Union, still held by some Japanese people, is attributable to a mistaken notion of the Soviet Union formed by a lack of objective information.

As is well-known, one of the characteristics of the present is the fact that the role of mass communications in our social life has been enhanced. International situations and intergovernmental relations are influenced, in large measure, by mass communications. Speaking at the 1975 CSCE conference, General Secretary Brezhnev said that information media can be used for promoting peace and trust, or for spreading the poison of disharmony among countries and peoples all over the world.

In principle, the Soviet people have no reason for being prejudiced against the Japanese people. But this does not mean that the Soviet people approve all of Japan's policies.

Regrettably, things are entirely different in Japan. The effect of prolonged anti-communist, anti-Soviet propaganda, handed down from the prewar days and the cold war era, has yet to be overcome. This hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union has implanted prejudice and distrust against the Soviet Union in the hearts of many Japanese people. The Japanese are still trying to believe that this tendency is a result of the Soviet Union's Japanese policy.

The tone of Japanese information on the Soviet Union is still predominantly unfriendly. Most of the Japanese mass media try to infuse the Japanese people with the mistaken notion that the Soviet Union is threatening Japan. The sources of this sort of information are usually the military, the Americans and the Chinese.

Tokyo says on one hand that it wants to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union, but on the other it circulates the fiction about so-called Soviet threats. This naturally arouses many Japanese people's suspicions. As a matter of fact, objective information is an important factor for building truly neighborly relations, and information with clearly hostile tendencies shatters the foundations for neighborly relations. This truth cannot be reversed no matter how strongly one may insist on the so-called freedom of information. Freedom of information does not ever justify an act of provoking hostilities between peoples.

Objective information can contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Japanese peoples, and the deepening of mutual understanding is necessary for developing neighborly relations between the two countries.

JAPANESE DIET DEBATES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

LD281934Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 28, TASS-TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko writes:

Debates on the main problems of the country's domestic and foreign policy began here today at the extraordinary session of the Japanese parliament. Deputies of the opposition parties sharply criticised the programme of measures proposed by the Fukuda cabinet with the aim of taking the country's economy out of the state of protracted slump.

Speaking at a meeting of the lower house of parliament, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan Syoichi Shimodaira said that the government of the Liberal Democratic Party bears full responsibility for the economic difficulties experienced by the country and the problem of employment is becoming more acute. But while expanding aid to big capital, the Liberal Democratic Party is intensifying the offensive on the vital interests of the people.

On behalf of the Socialist Party, Shimodaira demanded that the government should adopt effective measures to liquidate mass-scale unemployment, ensure stable employment, ease the tax burden on working people by a trillion yen and also solve other serious problems in the interests of broad segments of the population.

The visibly increasing lately course of the ruling circles at remilitarising the country and strengthening the military alliance with the United States causes the legitimate alarm of the democratic opposition parties and the peaceloving Japanese public. The vice chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan opposed the drafting of "emergency legislation in the event of war," demanded a cancellation of the Japanese-American security treaty, the termination of relations with the South Korean regime, renunciation of participation in military alliances and blocs and also demanded the pursuance of a peaceloving diplomacy. Touching on Japanese-Chinese relations, the representative of the Socialist Party stated that by concluding the "Treaty of Friendship and Peace" with China, the government placed a grave responsibility on Japan.

MONGOLIAN PAPER SCORES PRC'S EXPANSIONIST POLICY

LD031444Y Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 3, TASS--The policy of the Chinese rulers is assuming an increasingly hypocritical character. At its basis are territorial claims, the striving to capture the states neighbouring on China, the Mongolian newspaper UNEN writes. The Maoists do not stop at trying to deny the traditions of state independence of the Mongols and denigrate in every way possible the heroic history of the struggle by the Mongolian people for freedom and independence against foreign aggressors.

Due to the wise leadership, the far-sighted policy of the party and government of the People's Republic of Mongolia, the positions of the people's Mongolia and her prestige in the international arena have strengthened. This goes against the grain with the Peking leaders. They began making territorial claims, trying to undermine the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The Chinese leaders, the newspaper writes, were displeased with the fact that Soviet military units were brought into the territory of the republic at the request of the Mongolian Government although it was necessitated above all by the threat from the PRC, which has rejected efforts directed at normalising and establishing goodneighbour relations. The cuase of presence of these troops, stresses the note by the Mongolian Government of April 12, 1978, consists in the present expansionist policy of the Peking leadership towards people's Mongolia.

Mongolia, UNEN stresses in conclusion, has never been a part of China. It is through falsifying history that Peking is unsuccessfully trying to mislead national minorities in the PRC, which lack rights and are subjected to assimilation, to create a "historical basis" for their territorial claims.

PANAMA CONFERENCE DENOUNCES SOMOZA DICTATORSHIP

LD021140Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Panama, October 2, TASS--The participants in the continental conference of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, that has ended here, wrathfully denounced the Somoza dictatorship, which unleashed a bloody massacre in the country. They laid bare U.S. imperialism which renders economic, political and military support to the rotten regime.

The delegates of 15 American countries unanimously approved of the "Panama declaration," They resolutely declared against Washington's machinations which have the aim to preserve the bloody regime in Nicaragua, they declared against arms deliveries to the dictatorship by the United States, Israel and some other countries. The participants in the continental forum have urged the Latin American countries and democratic governments of the whole world to boycott the dictatorship in Nicaragua, to break off with it diplomatic and trade relations. The delegates have urged the United Nations Organization to denounce the dictatorship in Nicaragua. The conference proposed the World Council of Peace that it should hold in the near future an international forum of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua. The document lays bare Somoza dictatorship's crimes, the killings of civilians, genocide, repressions, gross violation of human rights. An end to all this can be put only through the overthrow of Somoza and formation of a democratic government. The participants in the forum declared for formation in the immediate future of an international tribunal to investigate into the crimes of the tyranny regime.

As was stated to a TASS correspondent by the conference chairman, member of Panama's legislature commission Carlos Perez Herrera, representatives of different Latin American countries laid bare the hypocritical policy of the United States which in word, professes defence of human rights, but which in deed sends mercenaries to suppress the people in uprising and to give support to the dictator's National Guards. The Latin American peoples, he stressed, resolutely come out against assistance to the Somoza dictatorship. The Panamanian forum has discharged its task of consolidating the joint actions of all progressive, democratic forces of Latin America in order to give efficient support to the fighting people of Nicaragua.

U.S. INDIFFERENT TO 'GENOCIDE' IN NICARAGUA

LD291514Y Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 29, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The presidents of Venezuela and Colombia have sent the U.N. secretary general a letter expressing profound anxiety over the policy of genocide and terror unleashed by dictator Somoza against the people of Nicaragua. The document calls upon the democratic forces of the whole world to put an end to the bloodshed in Nicaragua, to express solidarity with the just struggle of the patriotic forces of the country.

Venezuela's and Colombia's demarche is indicative of the sentiments of the world public, indignant at the bloody repressions perpetrated in Nicaragua by the dictatorial regime of Somoza, backed by the United States. The hangmen in uniforms of the National Guards are chasing people. More than 10,000 patriots have been shot or tortured to death. Somoza's aviation has razed whole towns to the ground.

It is now absolutely clear that the Somoza clique had not been able to keep in power and continue its criminal deeds against the people of Nicaragua, had it not been for Washington's support. Exactly the United States armed and trained the Nicaraguan National Guards, it is giving a broad military aid to the Somoza regime. The United States does not stop at direct interference into internal affairs of that Central American country, American military advisers are operating there. An American aircraft-carrier and a missile cruiser have been sent to the shores of Nicaragua to exert pressure upon the Nicaraguan opposition.

Washington is trying to defend the Somoza regime from the wrath of the international public. When a number of Latin American countries raised the question of condemning Somoza's actions, the United States has had it its way--and the consultative conference of foreign ministers of the countries, members of the Organization of American States, passed a resolution which actually connives at the crimes committed by the dictatorship. Such are facts. They show Washington's hypocrisy, which in word is not against professing "the defence of human rights" and at the same time it indifferently looks at a veritable genocide in Nicaragua. Such a stand of the United States could seem strange, had it not had its explanation. Actively assisting in suppressing the people's uprising in Nicaragua, the United States should like to "teach a lesson" to Latin American peoples, to discourage the peoples of countries with the dictatorial regimes from waging the liberation struggle. But the peoples of Latin America are fully determined to wage struggle for progress, freedom and democracy. They would not be stopped by any terror, by any repressions, in this struggle they have the sympathy and the support of the whole of the progressive mankind.

PRAVDA EXPOSES U.S. HYPOCRISY ON EVENTS IN NICARAGUA

LD011340Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--One cannot but feel indignant when reading in American newspapers reports on the United States attitude to genocide in Nicaragua, Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's political commentator writes in the newspaper. The scale of the massacre started by Somoza in that country is enormous. All peaceloving mankind is horrified and shocked by what is taking place in that country. Meantime, influential American newspapers actually mock at the memory of the dictator's victims by trying at any price to whitewash the Washington benefactors of that hangman.

It follows from American press reports, the commentator says, that the only thing "embarrassing" to the present administration is that Somoza and his ilk laid bare again all the falsehood and hypocrisy of White House's policy in respect of human rights, indeed, so many speeches have been made on the subject, and now a closest aide soils everything for his master. The only thing which Washington ventured to do is to ask Somoza not to go too far. But this request was made for show only. Somoza's dictatorial regime, PRAVDA's commentator goes on, is a creation of American imperialism. In the course of many decades, the latter was rearing and fostering the Nicaraguan and other such antipeople cliques in Latin America.

According to the French press, over four thousand of servicemen had been trained for Nicaragua at Pentago-established military schools by 1976. Somoza's troops are using against the insurgents arms made in the United States. The aircraft carrier and the missile-carrying cruiser which appeared recently in Nicaraguan waters are American ships. Advisers "with considerable experience in the war in Vietnam," who are directing operations to destroy cities and villages in Nicaragua, came from the USA or were transferred from other regions with the participation of the American authorities. "All this is so obvious," Vitaliy Korionov writes, "that even the bourgeois press says that the events in Nicaragua have shown once more the hypocrisy and double-facedness of American policy."

BELORUSSIAN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY DISCUSSED AT CP PLENUM

LD031509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondents I. Novikov, A. Simurov report: "With High Responsibility: Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Minsk--The working people of Belorussia have launched a broad competition in honor of the noteworthy date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Belorussian SSR and the republic's Communist Party. This was noted at a Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum that discussed the tasks of party organizations in successfully fulfilling plans and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan, and in greeting the jubilee suitably. A report was delivered by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The combat task of party organizations, the speaker said, is to use the preparations for the jubilee to intensify all economic work and create new upsurge in labor and political activity among the masses in the struggle to the 25th party congress decisions and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. We are directed to this end by the instructions and observations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, given during his stay in Minsk, as well as at the ceremony in Baku.

It was noted at the plenum that many sectors of the republic's industry are developing dynamically and at rapid rates. In the first 8 months of the year the growth in industrial producion compared with the same period last year totaled 8.1 percent, as opposed to the year's target of 6.1 percent. Labor productivity increased by 5.4 percent, which is also above the plan.

As early as 3 September--a month earlier than the time set in the pledges--the people of Minsk fulfilled their targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan in the growth of production output and labor productivity. More than 40 percent of articles manufactured in the city's enterprises bear the state seal of quality. G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of the Minsk Gorkom, mentioned in his speech. The plenum advised party organizations to make wider use of the experience of communists and all the working people of the Belorussian capital who have insured the early fulfillment of socialist pledges.

The analysis carried out during the preparations for the plenum showed that the republic as a whole possesses the potential for insuring growth of at least 24.9 percent, in industrial production during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, instead of the planned 21.7 percent, and for increasing labor productivity by 16.6 percent. As a result, the above-plan production will total R1.2 billion. Thus the prospects are clearly defined. The participants in the plenum focused their main attention on elaborating concrete measures to achieve the goals mapped out and to eliminate existing shortcomings more quickly. V. Mikulich and S. Shabashov, first secretaries of the Minskiy and Vitebskiy obkoms, and other speakers, discussed ways of improving work quality and increasing responsibility for the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges. The leaders of enterprises for producing chemical fibers in Mogilev, cement in Krichev, casings for agricultural vehicles in Bobruysk, and plywood in Pinsk, Mosty and Rechitsa were criticized at the plenum for poor use of internal reserves. Among those not fulfilling plans and pledges were the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, construction materials enterprises, and the industry of Mogilevskaya Oblast as a whole.

Serious complaints were made against construction workers. This sector has long lagged behind the requirements of the republic's economic and social development. The construction of several projects is extremely slow and plans for commissioning them are not being fulfilled. The plenum drew up a set of measures aimed at ending the sector's backwardness and insuring the fulfillment of targets. This means above all speedily resolving problems of material and technical supply to projects under construction, speeding up the transportation of construction freight, strengthening projects nearing completion with cadres, improving the organization of labor, and strengthening ideological and educational work in collectives.

The crop growers' intensive labor has been rewarded with a good harvest. Some 27.1 quintals per hectare of harvested area for grain and leguminous crops has been obtained, and in 27 rayons of the republic the yield exceeded 30 quintals. This year 1.6 million tons of grain will be poured into the state granaries. The potato growers will supply consumers with 2.3 million tons of tubers, including 752,000 tons to be sent outside the republic. Achievements in stockraising are also noteworthy. This was described by A. Maslakov, chairman of the Mogilevskiy Oblispolkom, Secretaries I. But-Gusaim of the Brestskiy Obkom and V. Golovan of the Grodnenskiy Obkom, and V. Aleshka, first secretary of the Kletskiy Raykom. The need was noted for better use to be made of such a source of increasing stockraising output as the private farms of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers.

The exemplary completion of the third year of the 5-year plan and the successful resolution of increased socioeconomic, ideological and educational tasks will be determined to a great extent by the level of the report and election campaign in party organizations that has begun in the republic. Study and adoption of accumulated experience and searching alanysis of shortcomings and omissions, in the opinion of the plenum participants, must promote to the greatest extent the training of cadres, and the mastery of leading methods of efficient management and the ability to make practical use of the rich potential of scientific and technical progress. On this basis it must insure high qualitative indicators in work.

The speakers noted that in certain rayons report and election meetings are taking place at a low level, without the necessary preparation, and questions are discussed superficially, without taking account of the long term. In particular, the example was cited of one such meeting on the Krasnoslobodskiy Sovkhoz, Soligorskiy Rayon: Here the reasons for serious shortcomings in economic activity were not exposed and a principled evaluation of those to blame was not given. The discussion only concerned minor current matters. As a result, the meeting could not eleaborate concrete measures to improve the work of the party organization and the collective as a whole.

And this is unfortunately not an isolated instance. The plenum demanded that party committees conduct the report and election campaign so that it becomes the basis for the further ideological and organizational cohesion of party organizations. The campaign must help to increase the role of party organization in the struggle to successfully fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets for the 10th 5-Year Plan. Members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and leaders of the republic's ministries and departments, oblast organizations and services are advised to play an active personal part in report and election meetings and party conferences, and to assist them in the profound, businesslike examination of urgent questions of economic and cultural development and people's education.

The state of ideological work, its effectiveness and its links with the resolution of pressing tasks of socieoconomic development and the life of labor collectives were examined comprehensively at the plenum. It is important to show more convincingly and clearly, the speakers stressed, that the gains and victories of the Belorussian people are inextricably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the party he created, and the socialist system, and that the republic's successes are the result of the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the friendship of Soviet peoples. The plenum advised party organizations and ideological workers to reflect more fully the indisputable fact that Belorussia's achievements embody the combined labor and efforts of all Soviet people.

Individual party organizations, as well as certain mass information and propaganda media, were criticized at the plenum for aimless instruction for its own sake, being cut off from life, and a tendency to use loud words and pretentious forms to the detriment of the in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in various sectors of work. It was noted that certain gorkoms and raykoms take little interest in the work of their press organs and are not concerned with raising the effectiveness of their publications.

The plenum mapped out concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions that were revealed, to successfully complete the current economic year and to insure a worthy greeting for the jubilee of the republic and the Belorussian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

PEACE SESSION IN KIEV--The presidium of the Ukrainian republic-level Committee for Peace Defense and the Bureau of the commission for assisting the Soviet Peace Fund at their recent joint session heard a report by (Bukhman), committee deputy chairman, on measures undertaken in the republic in support of the efforts of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the world's peace-loving public to promote international detente and to solve the most important problem of the present day--that of disarmament. It was emphasized that the republics were worried by the worsened situation in Southeast Asia where the Peking provocators and their Kampuchean satellite were carrying out prefidious actions against Vietnam. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU]

ARMENIANS HONORED--Academician Voktor Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his contribution to Soviet science and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Vazgen the First, catholicos of all Armenains, has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium for his patriotic activities in the defense of peace and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. [Yerevan in Armenian to Europe 0800 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD]

BREZHNEV SPEECH TO CPSU CC CONFERENCE PRAISES HARVEST

LD031910Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A conference of the leaders of central ministries and departments, and chairmen of the councils of ministers of union republics, took place in the CPSU Central Committee today. Consideration was given to the completion of the harvest, the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for procurement of agricultural crops, and the complete preservation of these crops. A speech was made at the conference by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrade Brezhnev noted that in many parts of the country, a good harvest has been grown. Thanks to the increased material-technical base for agriculture, the selfless labor of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, the great organizational work of party, soviet and economic organs, with the help of the working people of the cities and industrial centers, in the main areas of the country the harvesting of grain crops, potatoes, and vegetables is being successfully concluded. Harvesting of corn, rice, beets, cotton, sunflowers and other late crops is in progress on many plantations.

Rural toilers, inspired by the decisions of CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum, are working intensively to gather, in an organized manner and without losses, the entire harvest; to fulfil and overfulfil the plans and obligations for sales of agricultural products to the state in 1978; to create a reliable foundation for the future; and to insure the unconditional achievement of the targets laid down by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that in this connection, great tasks face the workers of procurement organizations, processing enterprises, and the system of state trading and consumer cooperation. It is necessary to be concerned with preserving the products collected and to deliver them in time to the consumer. The precise and uninterrupted operation of road, rail and other forms of transport is significant.

Particular attention, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, should be paid to reaching as rapidly as possible the grain stored in bales and putting it under cover. Work on building elevators, grain stores, and stores for potatoes, vegetables and other products, must be stepped up.

Local party, administrative and economic organs, ministries and departments, must take all measures to insure that the plans for building these objects are unconditionally fulfilled. What is very important, they should concern themselves with laying a foundation for 1979, building up everywhere facilities to store and process agriculture products.

[The report carried by Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1922 GMT on 3 October on the CPSU Central Committee meeting on agriculture addressed by Brezhnev adds at this point: "Comrades Mikhail Lesechko, Grigoriy Zolotukhin and Ivan Pavlovskiy are to take appropriate measures to speed up the bringing of grain to elevators and stores."]

Comrades Andropov, Kosygin, Suslov, Solomentsev, Dolgikh; Tikhonov, Baybakov, Lesechko and Martynov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; ministers of the USSR; department chiefs and other responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS 90 PERCENT OF GRAIN, PULSE CROPS CUT

LD032030Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] We have just received the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report on the progress of autumn fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises in the RSFSR.

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on 70 million hectares, which is 90 percent of the plan. Some 96 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Rye harvesting has been virtually completed. Harvesting on the millet and buckwheat fields is coming to an end. Sugarbeet lifting continues under severe conditions; beets have been lifted on less than 700,000 hectares, or 42 percent of the sown area. Harvesting continues on the flax, potato and vegetable plantations.

Showing concern for the harvest of the 4th year of the 5-year plan, farmers have sown winter crops on over 17 million hectares, 75 percent of the plan. Plowing for autumn sowing has been completed on about 40 million hectares. This work continues.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 2-3 OCT

LD040240 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 2 October reports that sugar beet harvesting is now well underway. Harvesting, however, is outstripping collection, and in the RSFSR the gap between harvesting the roots and transporting them to reception points is growing. Farms are also preparing for the wintering of cattle. A good supply of fodder is being laid in. To date, 71 million tons of haylage have been procured, and the plan has been considerably overfulfilled. Some 7 million tons of hay have been procured beyond that produced by this time last year. In spite of difficult conditions, more hay has been harvested in Belorussia than last year.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast 3 million hectares of autumn fallow have been plowed so far and that altogether 4.8 million hectares have been plowed this year. Farms in southern Moldavia have completed the sunflower harvest. The republic's farmers have resolved to obtain 1 ton of oil per hectare. Altogether, 280,000 tons of oil-bearing seeds are expected to be delivered for processing.

The radio reports at 1600 GMT that in Kazakhstan 1 billion puds of grain have reached the elevators. Viktor Glukhovtsev reports that 25 million hectares of grain were sown in the republic and that harvesting is going well. The rate of harvesting, he reports, is up nearly one and a half times over last year. The harvesting of rice is being completed, with an average yield of 43 quintals per hectare. About 40,000 hectares of corn for grain, one-third of the sown area, have been harvested. The sowing of winter crops has been completed on half the planned area.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 3 October carries another report by Viktor Glukhovtsev on harvesting in Kazakhstan. He says that over 80,000 combines and 50,000 harvesters have been used, and up to 800,000 hectares have been harvested per day. The harvesting rate has been almost one and a half times as high as last year. This was been made possible by setting up 10,000 harvesting and transport complexes, detachments and links, including party aktivs. A considerable proportion of the republic's population has taken part in the harvesting. Farmworkers have been assisted by industrial, building, educational and other workers, as well as by machine operators from the RSFSR, Ukraine, Moldavia and other republics.

At 0100 GMT the radio reports that late crops are being harvested on farms in Central Asia. In Uzbekistan, work has nearly been completed on corn farms, where sales and yields of this crop have increased sharply in the current 5-year plan. This autumn, many fields have produced 100 quintals per hectare or more. Over 3.2 million tons of cotton have so far been sold to the state. Mass mechanized picking is now underway everywhere, which makes for considerably quicker work. This is important, because the crop ripened late this year. The task ahead is to pick at least 5 million tons by machine. On the leading farms, 80-90 percent of the harvest will be machine-picked, which represents an important step toward full mechanization. Checks show that the cotton picked so far has not suffered in quality. This has been facilitated by improved machines and by cooperation between the pickers and workers at ginning works.

The radio reports at 0130 GMT that farms in Tadzhikistan have overfulfilled their annual pledges for the procurement of coarse fodders. They have produced 1.3 million tons of hay, haylage and straw, which is considerably more than was produced in the same period last year. Machine operators are continuing to harvest natural and sown grasses. They are also harvesting lucerne in the mountainous plains.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Kurskaya Oblast 500 harvesting complexes are involved in beet picking. Sugar beets have so far been picked on 85 hectares, or 45 percent of the total area sown. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, farmers have sold the state 5.5 million tons of grain, 1.7 million tons above the quota. A meeting is to be held in Orenburg today to mark the event. Farms in Altayskiy Kray have completed laying in oats, barley, millet and buckwheat seed for next spring. They have taken special care of the kray's chief crop--spring wheat. Two-thirds of the wheat seeds laid in are of the strong and hard varieties. Altogether, 1 million tons of seed have been laid in.

The radio reports at 0700 GMT that most rayons in Omskaya Oblast have completed the harvest of grain crops, and that 1 million tons have been sold to the state. Transportation of the grain continues.

At 1200 GMT the radio says that farmers in Rostovskaya Oblast have fulfilled their enhanced socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state, and that 4.3 million tons have arrived at procurement points. The sale of grain continues, and millet, rice and corn are arriving at procurement points.

RAILCAR MISMANAGEMENT DELAYS EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES TO FARMS

LD040935Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Yu. Grachev report: "Mobilizing All Reserves"]

[Text] The latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture examined the fulfillment of the countryside's orders by industrial enterprises. Opening the session, A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR Soyuzselkhozteknika, stressed that now that harvesting had entered its decisive stage and was close to completion, it was particularly important to accelerate deliveries to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all necessary equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers, fuel and lubricants, and other material and technical facilities.

Those taking part in the session noted that themajority of plants of the industrial ministries are sending tractors, combines, automobiles and other equipment to the countryside on schedule. But individual enterprises are still letting the kolkhozes and sovkhozes down, disrupting deliveries of the necessary machinery and spare parts. They include the Kharkov and Lipetsk tractor plants, the Nikolayevselmash plant, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Association, Rostov's Kalinin piston plant and a number of other enterprises.

The shipment of tractors, tractor trailers, plows, stubble plows and motors is behind schedule. This equipment is needed precisely now that the farms are engated in preparing the fields for the 1979 sowings. But there is also a shortage of spare parts for existing machines. Thus, in the first 8 months of this year individual plants of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to fulfill the plans for deliveries of crankshafts, cylinder heads, road wheels, rocker assemblies, brackets, clutches, gaskets, crankcases, fuel injectors and other components to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The session also criticized the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the enterprises of which are failing to fulfill the plans and targets for the delivery of equipment to agriculture.

The headquarters again discussed the issue of the operation of rail transport, on which the successful completion of all fieldwork in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes largely depends. For instance, the Soligorsk potassium combine is not being satisfactorily provided with empty rolling stock. Thus in the first 12 days of September the combine was undersupplied to the tune of 475 cars.

The Kharkov and Lipetsk tractor plants have reported that, because of the lack of platforms, they are having great difficulties in shipping out tractors for agriculture. Some 950 tractor trailers have piled up at the sidings of the Prokhladnyy Order of Lenin repair plant (Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR); in the first 18 days of September supplies to the plant were 175 cars short.

At the Baskunchak salt mine the extraction of salt for feed has been halted because of the Volga railroad's refusal to provide open cars. For the same reason Artemsol [a salt enterprise] has halted supplies of salt for feed to the livestock raising rayons of Krymskaya Oblast.

Those taking part in the session elaborated decisions aimed at liquidating all shortcomings and omissions. Taking part in its work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gossnab and USSR People's Control Committee, and representatives of ministries and departments.

COSMOS-1033 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD031648Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1634 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 October, TASS--Cosmos-1033, a routine artificial earth satellite, was launched today in the Soviet Union to continue studying the earth's natural resources in the interests of various sectors of the USSR national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite's initial period of rotation--89.1 minutes; apogee--268 kilometers; perigee--223 kilometers; inclination of orbit--81.4 degrees.

The satellite's equipment is working normally.

EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED ABOARD ONE CARRIER

LD041200Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 October, TASS--The launching of artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1034, Cosmos-1035, Cosmos-1036, Cosmos-1037, Cosmos-1038, Cosmos-1039 and Cosmos-1040 and Cosmos-1041 was carried out in the Soviet Union today. All eight satellites were put into orbit by a single carrier rocket. The satellites carry scientific equipment intended for research into space.

The movements of all eight satellites are close to the calculated orbits, with initial parameters: period of revolution 115.8 minutes; apogee 1,536 km; perigee 1,458 km; inclination of orbit 74 degrees.

Apart from the scientific equipment, the satellites have radio systems for precise measurement of elements of the orbit and radiotelemetry systems to transmit data to earth about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellites is functioning normally.

PROGRESS-4 AUTOMATIC CARGO VESSEL LAUNCHED

LD040140Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0100 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In accordance with the program for long-term operation of the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz, the automatic cargo transport vessel Progress-4 was launched in the Soviet Union at 0209 Moscow time on 4 October. The aim of launching the Progress-4 vessel is: to supply the Salyut-6 station with fuel for the engine installation and with various cargo; and to further perfect the construction elements of the onboard systems and equipment of the automatic cargo vessel.

The Progress-4 transport vessel has been put into an orbit with the parameters: apogee 266 km; perigee 191 km; period of revolution 88.8 minutes; inclination of orbit 51.7 degrees.

According to telemetric data, all the Progress-4 systems are functioning normally.